THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

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ATTENTION is called to the "Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company" whose thirtieth annual statement appears in our advertising columns this morning. The splendid exhibit which the company makes is apparent.

Chinese Luxuries.

It is said that Mr. Cushing, on being asked to dine with Mandarin Lin, discovered on the table something of which he ate with infantity, thinking it to be duck. Not speaking Chinese, and wishing to know what it was, he pointed to it, after he had finished, saying to his host interrogatively: "quack, quack, quack?" The Mandarin, with equal brevity, replied with a shake of his head, "Bow, wow, wow." Mr. Cushing's feelings can be imagined.

Supreme Court.

Opinions were filed by the Justices on Thursday in the following cases from this section.

By Reade, J.

John Pardy, administrator, vs. Carolina Central Railway Company, from New Hanover. Affirmed.

By Rodman, J.

State vs. Gus Graham, from Anson. Affirmed.

By Boyden, J.

Bizzell Johnson et al. vs. Walter R. Bell, from Duplin. Reversed.

Martha Evans vs. Robert Roper, from Wilson. Affirmed.

Barrel to Beach.

A colored child, the daughter of Manley Legrand who lives on the east side of Front street below Messrs. Kidder's mill died on day before yesterday from the effects of severe burning received the night previous.

The facts establish another instance of carelessness upon the part of the parents. The father and mother went to church, leaving a number of small children in a room together, where there was a large fire burning. One of them whilst playing with the rest, approached too near the fire which ignited her clothing. The screams of the victim were heard by a woman who lived in the other end of the house, but when she reached the child it was enveloped in flames which, before they could be extinguished, produced wounds from which death ensued the next day.

Coroner Hewlett held an inquest over the body yesterday, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Mexican Veterans.

Gen. the Goldsboro *Messenger* we learn that all those who served in the United States army in the war with Mexico, and now residing in the State, are requested to send their names at once to O. R. Smith, corresponding secretary N. C. association of the veterans of the Mexican war, Raleigh. There is a bill now pending before both Houses, with some prospect of its passage, for pensioning the brave Southern heroes who were the principal actors in that war, and who materially added to raise the United States army to that high standard of excellence which at that time characterized it. It does not matter from what State they went or what arm of the service they belonged, either on land or sea, so the secretary has their names enrolled upon the books of the association in order to save time and delay in drawing the allowance should the bill pass.

We believe there are several of these veterans in the city of Wilmington, and quite a number in the Cape Fear region.

Cut this out. It may Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with lung diseases, coughs, colds, or consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonish every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your druggist and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents. dec24dw1t

Quarterly Meeting.

Second round appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder for Wilmington District Methodist E. church, South.

Wilmington, at Fifth Street,	March	18	19
Clinton, at McGees',	April	1	2
Magnolia, at Frovid nce,	"	8	9
Bladen, at Terriberth,	"	15	16
Whiteville and (Fair Bluff,	"	29	30
Waccamaw, Miss)			
Wilmington, at Front Street,	May	6	7
Kenansville, a Richlands,	"	13	14
Cokesbury, at Cokesbury,	"	20	21
Smithville, ——,	"	27	28
Oosloo, at Queen's Creek, June		3	4
Topsail, at Herring Chapel,	"	10	11
Elizabeth, ——,	"	17	18

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments for His Spring Visitation.

Kinston,	March	22
Holy Innocents, Lenoir Co.,	"	24
Newbern,	"	26
Beaufort,	"	28
St. Paul's Swift Creek Bridge,	"	31
Trinity Church, Beaufort Co.,	April	2
Blount's Creek,	"	3
St. John's, Durham's Creek,	"	4
South Creek, Beaufort Co.,	"	6
Greenville,	"	9
St. John's, Pitt Co.,	"	11
Snow Hill,	"	13
Marlborough, Pitt County, Good Friday,	"	14
Wilmington, Easter Sunday,	"	16
Fayetteville and Rockfish,	May	6 & 7

For the Journal.

School Examination.

TUMBLE, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.,
March 4th, 1876.

DEAR JOURNAL:—We had a grand time Tuesday last, at the close of Dr. Walker's school. The examination began early in the day. The first branch of study was spelling, and it was performed much to the satisfaction of visitors, both in correctness of letters and accuracy of sounds. Next, English grammar was taken up, and the students went through all parts of speech with accuracy and correctness. Then followed geography, and one might have thought from the way the students expressed themselves that they had been all over the world, for they appeared to be as familiar with China, Austria and Africa as with our native country; for they ran the maps from ocean to creek, from hemisphere down to island—in fact, they appeared to be familiar with the whole surface of the globe. Then came our dinner, most delicious, after which the blackboard performance was dispatched with ease. Then speeches and dialogues, until late in the day. In fact, the proceedings were all delightful and charming.

VISITOR.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 32. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876. NO. 11

For the Journal.

The Mails on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Can you expose the cause why the Wilmington papers so frequently pass by Rocky Point depot without being delivered to the excellent postmaster there? This failure of some one or more to discharge official duty is becoming to be a serious matter—is already intolerable tampering with the rights of newspapers and their subscribers. It has been going on for over a year, under constant complaints and protestations of a large number of citizens of Pender county. Not a week passes that there is not one or more miscarriages of that sort, to the annoyance and injury of many persons. No one supposes the fault is in the Wilmington postoffice. It is the general opinion that it finds an explanation in the neglect of the mail agents coming up from Wilmington in not assorting the mails between Wilmington and Rocky Point depot. They have plenty of time to do this service. You have many subscribers from Wilmington all along the line of the mail route to Black River Chapel. It has happened that your weekly has been two weeks behind for not being left at Rocky Point Friday morning to meet the weekly mail from Rocky Point to Black River Chapel. Yesterday the JOURNAL went up the railroad by Rocky Point to parts unknown. Unless more effective steps are taken to stop this unexcusable neglect, which from its frequency amounts to an outrage, these complaints will amount to nothing and only provoke ridicule from these gross violators of law. Can the JOURNAL, which is never timid or time-serving, do anything to break up this evil?

ANTI-BELKNAP.

March 9th, 1876.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

His Real Name.—The Name of Jones Assumed in Compliment to His Distinguished North Carolinians.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

SARATOGA, BUCKINGHAM CO., Va., February 22, 1876.

"Victory or Westminster Abbey" is as familiar and full of high and soul-stirring significance on one side of the Atlantic as the other. But while the grave of Nelson is a shrine, and Trafalgar an inspiration; while the devotion of a great nation perpetuates the memory and heroism of the illustrious dead in immortal verse and immemorial moral, the greatest of American heroes, fills a forgotten grave in strange lands, and a name which chronicles the most daring and splendid of his victories, a name with which not quite a hundred years ago the whole world rang and thrilled, is to-day repeated in "Scrapis," and comes with no higher suggestion to the countrymen of Paul Jones than it draws from its association with a descendant of George the Third.

This is scarcely to be wondered at when we remember that while no revolutionary biography can boast more public events of vivid and intense interest than that of Paul Jones, none is so bare and meagre in personal detail. Even the fact that he has immortalized a name which was his own by selection and adoption is slurred over in history with a calm statement that "he changed his name for unknown reasons." As the reasons were not unknown, and however difficult to obtain later, were then easily accessible, it appears to have been rather a lack of careful and intelligent investigation than of facts which caused their suppression. They are now, for the first time, given to the public.

The outline of his life is briefly told. John Paul, the son of a gardener, was born July 6, 1747, at Arbindgland, Scotland. At the age of twelve years he went to sea. In 1773 the death of his brother in Virginia, whose heir he was, induced him to settle in America. It was then he added to his name and thenceforth was known as "Paul Jones." This was done in compliment to one of the most noted statesmen of that day, and in the love and gratitude it shadows forth is a scathing reproach and a touching example to a people who could neglect in life and forget in death.

It appears that before permanently settling in Virginia, moved by the restlessness of his seafaring life, he wandered about the country, finally straying to North Carolina. There he became acquainted with two brothers, Willie and Allan Jones. They were both leaders in their day, and wise and honored in their generation. Allan Jones was an orator and silver-tongued; Willie Jones the foremost man of his State and one of the most remarkable of his time. A short sketch of his public services will not be out of place.

Educated abroad, a profound, elegant scholar, he was a thinker and actor rather than a speaker. Like Franklin and Jefferson he, perhaps, owed his uncompromising republicanism to the abuses of royalty he had seen in the old world. He served as Governor in 1776, *refusing compensation*; was in the Continental Congress of 1780-81, and, in fact, filled every office in the gift of the State. He is especially memorable now for his refusal to act as delegate to the Convention which framed the constitution, and for having caused the reject on of that constitution by North Carolina in 1788.

His home, "The Grove," near Halifax, was not only the result of the cultivated and refined, but the home of the homeless, Mrs. Jones having sometimes twenty orphan girls under her charge, and it was here the young adventurer, John Paul, was first touched by those gentler and purer influences which changed not only his name, but himself from the rough and reckless mariner into the polished man of society, who was the companion of kings and the lion and poet of Parisian salons. The almost worshipping love and reverence awakened in his hitherto wild and untamed nature by the generous kindness of the brothers, found expression in his adoption of their name. The truth of this account is not only attested by the descendants of Willie Jones, but by the nephew and representative of Paul Jones, Mr. London, of Charleston, S. C. This gentleman in 1846 was in Washington, awaiting the passage of a bill by Congress, awarding him the land claim of his distinguished uncle, Paul Jones, which had been allowed by the executive of Virginia. Hon. E. W. Hubard, then a member of Congress from Virginia, had, in 1844, prepared a report on Virginia land claims, in which the committee indorsed that of Paul Jones. This naturally attracted Mr. London to him, and learning that Mrs. Hubard was a descendant of Willie Jones, he repeated to both Col. Hubard and herself the cause of his uncle's change of name and added that amongst his pictures hung a portrait of Allen Jones.

E. W. H.

From the Weldon News:

Rev. R. O. Burton received a telegram at this place from a gentleman of Richmond on last Thursday evening stating that he desired him to officiate in marrying him, as he in company with his betrothed would elope from Richmond and be here that night. But the old man, who objected, went over to Manchester and broke up their happy arrangements by putting the young gent to flight and taking his daughter back home with him.

For the Journal.

THE MAN I SAW AT THE CIRCUS.

What! is it possible you intend going to the circus to-morrow afternoon? Are you positively in earnest? said Miss Beverly to me with a look of utter astonishment, as I had just finished declaring my intention of attending the show which was to take place in the village to morrow afternoon.

Why certainly, said I, surely there is no harm in my going, as I have always had a desire to see the sights to be exhibited there, and being so near by, I shall certainly avail myself of this fine opportunity and trust to Providence.

What they'll say about't?

Say, Mrs. Whetmore, will not you and your husband accompany me? said I, addressing the lady at whose house I was visiting. Come, don't say no; we will surely have a pleasant time. Johnny will be delighted to see the sights. It will make a lasting impression on his mind Who knows but I might find my affinity there. Turning to Miss Beverly I said, In the long years of the future you will see me swinging on the arm of my beloved who I succeeded in captivating at the circus; you will rue the day in sack cloth and ashes for refusing me your company and criticising my attending such places.

If I could not captivate a beau without going there to do it, I declare I would rather remain in a life of single-blessedness, retorted Miss Beverly, gathering up her fancy work and making her exit. The door opened and Mr. Whetmore came in, and before he had time to collect his thoughts, I presented my petition to him, declaring we must have an escort as it would afford him more pleasure than any one else to act the gallant. He complied with our request and at half-past two found ourselves seated in a large tent busily engaged looking at the remarkable feats performed on the tight ropes. I invariably shut my eyes when I saw the men turn *summersaults*. Fearing to look in that direction again. I glanced around to see the crowd, and if possible to recognize some of my friends, for sure'y I would be delighted to see them there. My attention was attracted to the opening of a door, presently a gentleman with crape on his hat which immediately occurred to me that he was a widower, and was still more convinced of it when I saw a troop of children marching like dumb driven cattle close to their father; it was evident it was their first trip to the circus; he began to survey the surroundings in order to select a *good place* for his dear ones to see. As kind Providence would have it there was a long vacant seat near me, and soon the father *snugly* seated them in rotation, and quietly took a seat by me. I became so much interested in them that I forgot all about the man who was walking the tight rope, until my attention was called to him by an exclamation from Johnny, who said: Look, Miss Hot, and see that man how he is doing. Just then the drum sounded loud, and in the twinking of an eye the actor was quietly sitting in a swing, much to the astonishment of the spectators. The old gentleman turned slowly round and said, do you see that, my children, and resumed a quiet look. Here I found that my attention was much divided between the actor and widower. I was interrupted in my star-gazing by Mrs. Whetmore, who said: Who are you looking at so intently; have you at last found your affinity?

No, said I, but I have found Judge Smith, of Orange, and his incumbrances.

Do tell! Is it possible that is Judge Smith? It can't be! Why, I thought he was a fine looking man. Oh, my! how deceived we are in forming our opinions of persons before we have seen them. Well, I don't blame Miss Marshall for not marrying him, said Mrs. Whetmore.

Being weary, we took a stroll round to see the animals, and it was difficult to tell who had the most childish curiosity, and for many months Johnny found ample things to tell about his trip to the circus. Time drew near for me to visit other friends, but my stay at Mrs. Whetmores was one continual round of pleasure, and will ever be an oasis in the desert of the past. They gave me a cordial invitation to make them another visit, I thanked them for their kind invitation and said I would come again when I should hear of another circus coming that way, as I would not have missed seeing Judge Smith and his children for the world.

A year glided rapidly away, and found me again on a second visit at Mrs. Whetmore's. After the formality of meeting was over, I anxiously inquired what had become of Miss Beverly? Has she as great aversion for 'tending circuses as ever? said I.

Well, I believe she still has a strong antipathy for them as of old. She left us for Lake George, where she spent the summer; but, by the way, we are expecting her home to-night, said Mrs Whetmore. And her beau is coming home with her, cried little Johnny.

Her beau, said I, much amazed. I thought she was a confirmed old maid.

Oh, said Mrs. Whetmore, what a blunder you caused me to make at the circus, by telling me that the old fellow you saw there was Judge Smith.

Why, surely it must have been he, said I.

What made you think it was the Judge? said Mrs. W.

Because he was a widower with a host of children—but tell me of the blunder.

One day last spring, began Mrs. Whetmore, Miss Beverly informed me that Judge Smith was in the parlor, and had accepted of Mr. Whetmore's invitation to remain after tea.

What, said I, that old thing going to stay until after tea! what prompted him to stop here? I do declare, Mr. Whetmore should be termed the good Samaritan of the day. I only wonder who will come next. I have a mind to give him a very plain supper. I will honestly say that I am much provoked at such proceedings.

Why, Aunty, said Miss Beverly, where did you see him?

At the circus, of course, where I saw so many curiosities; it was laughable to see him and his children going round.

Who told you that it was the Judge?

Why, Annah Holt. Dr. Grissom introduced them whilst crossing the ferry at Jersey City.

Well, I will leave you now and return to the parlor and entertain him. Soon he was announced. Just imagine my surprise when in walked a fine looking man, escorting Miss Beverly to the dining room. So bewildered was I, that I almost forgot the duties imposed on the hostess, which my guest demanded. What a great revolution was in my thoughts? As soon as an opportunity offered I whispered to Miss Reverly, "I am mistaken, he is not the gentleman who was pointed out to me; but of course he was there.

No he was not, said Miss Reverly, coloring up to her eye brows and appearing somewhat confused, which made me think that he was the judge that I heard she was engaged to be married to. During the evening it amused Miss Beverly when I entered the parlor with my face radient with smiles, which a short time before was overshadowed by a threatening storm.

The topic of conversation soon turned on the rhinoceros fight at Barnum's Hippodrome, as some of our village editors were present at the time and since their return they have kept our quiet village aglow about the fight. Now, as there was a chance for me to put in a question, I said to him: Don't you think 'twas one of the most wonderful feats you ever saw performed, the tight-rope walker experienced in the circus here last year? Oh! what a horrified expression covered his face as he said, Madame I was not there. We had scarcely recovered from our fit of laughter when the door bell rang announcing the arrival of our expected guests, Miss Beverly and Judge Smith. It was with much difficulty that I managed to keep a straight countenance. As Mrs. Whetmore introduced me to Judge Smith, the formality due to a stranger was soon broken up by Judge Smith, saying as he returned my bow:

Fortunately I am happy to inform you that I am not the Judge Smith you saw at the circus.

Laughter seemed to be contagious with them all. As long as the Judge remained, whenever he could possibly leave Miss Beverly, he then would spend the time in teasing me about his *fac simile*, I saw at the circus.

At the end of three weeks the little church round the corner at Woodville was never so well filled as it was on the day of celebrating the nuptials between Miss Beverly and Judge Smith. They returned to Orange, N. J. to the Judge's elegant residence. On my return I accepted their invitation to spend Christmas with him The next morning after Christmas eve I found on my plate, not the old woman in the shoe but the old man in the shoe, which I readily perceived was a joke intended for me. It pleased Mrs. Smith that I had one time found my match.

BLACK RIVER.

THE CABINET THAT GRANT BUILT.

[The New York World.]

I.

This is the Cabinet Grant built.
[Williams, Delano, Pierrepont, Chandler, Robeson, Borie, Creswell, Richardson, Jewell.]

II.

This is the Secretary of War
That was put in the Cabinet Grant built,
[W. W. Belknap.]

III.

This is the Bribe which he didn't abhor,
This model Secretary of War
That was put in the Cabinet Grant built.
[$40,000.]

IV.

This is the fat Post Tradership for
Which the Bribe he didn't abhor
Was paid to the Secretary of War
That was put in the Cabinet Grant built.
[Fort Sill Tradership.]

V.

These are the soldiers at Fort Sill
Who paid for whisky a dollar a gill,
To reimburse Marsh and Evans for
The Bribe that he took and didn't abhor
This model Secretary of War
That was put in the Cabinet Grant built.
[Union Soldiers. (See Fort's speech and platforms.)]

VI.

These are the letters Robinson sent,
To be pigeon-holed by the President,
Complaining that soldiers at Fort Sill,
Were charged for whisky a dollar a gill,
To reimburse Marsh & Evans for
The Bribe that he took and didn't abhor
This model Secretary of War
That was put in the Cabinet Grant built.
[Letters of fall of 1874.]

VII.

These are the committeemen unawed
That got to the bottom of the fraud
Described in the letters Robinson sent
To be pigeon holed by the President,
Complaining the soldiers at Fort Sill
Were charged for whisky a dollar a gill,
To reimburse Marsh and Evans for
The Bribe that he took and didn't abhor
This model Secretary of War
That was put in the Cabinet Grant built.
[Clymer, Pa.; Robbins, N. C.; Blackburn, Ky.; Bass, N. Y.; Danford, O.]

VIII.

This is the note that Belknap penned
When he found the jig was at an end,
Because the committeemen unawed
Had got to the bottom of the fraud
Described in the letters Robinson sent,
To be pigeon-holed by the President,
Complaining the soldiers at Fort Sill
Were charged for whiskey a dollar a gill,
To reimburse Marsh and Evans for
The Bribe that he took and didn't abhor
This model Secretary of War
That was put in the Cabinet Grant built.
["I hereby tender my resignation and request its immediate acceptance,"]

IX.

This is how Grant, the sinners' friend,
Received the note that Belknap penned
When he found the jig was at an end,
Because the committeemen unawed
Had got to the bottom of the fraud
Described in the letters Robinson sent,
To be pigeon-holed by the President,
Complaining the soldiers at Fort Sill
Were charged for whisky a dollar a gill,
To reimburse Marsh and Evans for
The Bribe that he took and didn't abhor
This model Secretary of War
That was put in the Cabinet Grant built.
["With great regret."]

G. T. L.

New York, March, 1876.

Our New Minister to England.

The new American Minister to Great Britain, Richard Henry Dana, Jr., is more familiarly known outside of Massachusetts as the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," written after a voyage in 1834, undertaken on account of an affection of the eyes, compelling him to relinquish study at Harvard. His grandfather was a former Minister to the Court of Russia. The new Minister to England is a lawyer, and especially versed in international law. Among his legal works particularly noticeable is his edition, published some ten years ago, of Wheaton's work on that subject. A note in this, on the neutrality laws of Great Britain and the United States, was translated into French for the use of the arbitrators at Geneva, in 1872. Mr. Dana was one of the founders of the "Free Soil" party, and a prominent actor in the Republican movement of 1856. He was defeated for Congress by Benj. F. Butler in 1867. In 1869 he was a nominated for office under Grant's administration, but he declined the position tendered him. He is now in his sixty-first year.

Wm. L. Robinson, whose letters over the signature of "Warrington" are widely known, died at Boston yesterday, aged 58.

SECRETARY OF STATE SCANDAL.

Auditor Reilly Gives a Correct Statement—$5,770.06 vs. $6,917.16.

The Raleigh *News* has had a reporter to see what the Governor and the Auditor have to say in regard to the Secretary of State scandal. It looks very much as if that gentleman was in the same boat with Belknap:

Governor, said the reporter, the community seems very much startled over that letter from the Petersburg Index-Appeal which was copied yesterday morning in the News and which shows up your Secretary of State in such bad colors. Does that letter state facts?

I glanced only hastily over it. The question was this: The Secretary went on to New York and purchased stationary and we thought his charges too high and therefore called in experts and furnished them with samples of his purchases, and on those samples they arranged what they considered a fair scale of prices which was 25 or 30 per cent. less than Secretary Howerton's prices, and I approved the experts' prices and refused to approve the Secretary's.

How much was Howerton's whole bill?

I don't now remember. One of his bills for stationary was twenty five hundred dollars and the experts' scale of prices reduced it to fifteen hundred. The Secretary contended that his prices were fair and reasonable, and that the New York booksellers would say the same.

Dr. Howerton has gone north, hasn't the?

I heard some one say yesterday he had gone to New York.

It looks bad for the doctor, Governor.

Yes, it does look bad.

The reporter next called on Auditor Reilly. After exchanging the usual salutations the reporter made known his business and the Auditor replied:

I am glad to see you. Some things were in that letter that were not correct. I wish they had left out my name, all that mess about Honest John, and said the Auditor had done his duty. I don't like to appear like claiming any honor for doing my duty as I am not entitled to any. Howerton's bill for stationery and blank books presented to me for auditing was six thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixteen cents. This I refused to audit. I thought by looking at the bill the charges were unreasonable. I went and notified the Treasurer and the Governor that I required a meeting of the regular officers as designated by law to pass on these accounts as I was no judge of them myself. The Governor called the meeting and none of the officers being judges of such matters, we agreed on calling in experts and accordingly Messrs. John Armstrong and Lamberth and John Nichols were invited to the meeting and these accounts were turned over to them for their consideration. Howerton furnishing them with samples of goods *supposed* to be purchased, and from those samples they estimated that the goods could be furnished the State for the sum of five thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and six cents, making a difference of about eleven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and ten cents. The reporter stops this statement here at the instance of the Auditor, who desires nothing more than the plain setting-forth of his business duty. The books and stationery were bought from Brown & Warner, in New York city. The Auditor required the whole bill to be itemized. The bill has not been paid. The Auditor required from the Secretary a power of attorney from Brown & Warner and then a full receipt from himself for the amount and this the Secretary refused to give.

The reporter then saw Mr. Armstrong who was one of the experts to investigate the accounts. He said:

The great difference seemed to be in the stationary bill.

What was that difference?

I think about nine hundred dollars was taken off the stationary bill, and between three and four hundred dollars off the blank book bill. My business was with the blank books, John Nichols and myself.

STATE NEWS.

From the Raleigh News:

A Turk is in town with a turban and under that a dressing gown and over that an overcoat. He attended the Wm. G. Hill Lodge of Masons while in session the other night. He is selling Turkish amulets and engravings of the Holy Land. The amulets breathe a delightful perfume and are of little berries gathered in the forest of Lebanon and said to be used for adorning women and keeping off witches.

On the 21st inst. occurs the grandest and most imposing religious demonstration ever made in the State—the centennial celebration of one of the largest and most important Christian denominations in the country. It will be viewed with interest by all the Christian denominations of the world as bringing to comprehensive knowledge the wonderful growth and expansion of a form of faith owning so recent an origin, but a form that commended itself at once so heartily to the cravings of humanity as to find at once ready acceptance.

Every comfort that liberal hospitality can provide will be tendered to the numerous visitors by the citizens of Raleigh of all denominations, and every facility of transportation will be furnished by the railroad companies of the State.

We learn that on Wednesday, at the middey services of St. Mary's school in this city, four of the pupils were baptized by the rector; and at the evening service the rite of confirmation was administered to twelve of the young ladies by the Assistant Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lyman.

From the Asheville Citizen:

Deputy Marshal A. F. Duckworth recently shot in Transylvania county by one Mage Redmond, an account of which shooting we had last week, died of his injuries on the first instant. The shooting was a most cowardly affair, Redmond having surrendered to Duckworth and the latter was off his guard when shot. The murderer escaped and was not arrested at last accounts. He was an old Revenue offender, having escaped to South Carolina two years ago to avoid arrest.

From the Franklin Courier:

Two of our oldest and most respected citizens, Mr. Etheldred Green aged 78 years, and his wife Mrs. M. W. Green aged 68 years, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage life, on the 3rd of February last.

The Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia graduated 146 students yesterday.

James Alexander Mowitt, editor of the New Haven Commonwealth, a prohibition paper, died yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 10—SENATE—After a long debate the bill authorizing New Mexico to form a State constitution was passed by a vote of 35 to 15.

House bill to remove the political disabilities of Samuel Cooper of Virginia was passed.

HOUSE.—The committee on patents reported favorably on the bill continuing A. B. Wilson's patent on sewing machines.

The House went into committee of the whole on the appropriation bill.

Bass, a member of the committee on naval expenditures, made a formal explanation. He stated that he had opposed the discharge of the witness Marsh by the committee because he was the sole witness against Belknap.

Clymer replied that the recollection of his colleague (Bass) differed essentially and thoroughly from the rest of the committee. He read from statements of Danforth, Blackburn and himself and from the records of the committee to refute Bass. No objection was made to the departure of Marsh, and for him (Bass) to say that he, more than any other of the committee, was responsible for his discharge was unfair.

Blackburn had no doubt that the gentleman from New York (Bass) intended to tell the truth, and was sorry the gentleman was not corrobated by the committee on the records.

The colloquy continued very bitterly without electing any new facts, after which the House adjourned.

The committee on war expenditures are making an ineffectual search for General Boynton, of the Cincinnati Gazette, whom they want as a witness.

That appointmen of Richard H. Dana hangs fire in the Senate on account of a charge that he was convicted in 1869 of appropriating copy righted notes of Laurence's edition of "Wharton's Laws of the Nation."

The Star says: "The Democratic House seems to be more charitable to Pinchback than the Republican Senate, for to-day he moved about the floor of the former body as frisky as Mary's lamb after it had been chased out of school."

Professor Silliman testified to-day that he received five thousand dollars in advance and twenty thousand dollars on the conclusion of his services for the Emma mine, which occupied him between six and eight months.

The appropriations committee have agreed to report favorably on the $100,000 deficiency appropriation for the Red Cloud agency.

The privileges and elections committee by a small majority have agreed to report favorably on the joint resolution electing the President more directly by the people. It provides that the States shall be divided in districts equal to the number of representatives, each district counting one vote for President, and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes in a State shall receive two additional votes. Nordhoff, in his testimony before the committee on expenditures to the War Department, gave Gen. Boynton as his authority for dispatches sent by him to the New York Herald, and which were published by that journal on the 7th and 9th inst. General Boynton will return in a couple of days. He has been telegraphed for to return when he receives the dispatch. Otherwise the sergeant-at-arms will leave for him to-night.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of A. White, ex-member of Congress from Alabama, as Chief Justice of Utah.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following is gossip: Caulfield, chairman of the committee on departments, is quoted as saying that he has information that will form the basis of one of the largest investigations of the session. The War, Postoffice, Justice and Interior Departments are involved.

Caulfield had a consultation with the chairman of the committee on expenditures in these departments, which lasted two hours. The investigation will be conducted jointly by the four committees. Congressman Lord, the home representative of young Beardslee, knows that the certificate attached to his appointment by Hays, on record in the department, is faulty.

The Times' special says Kellogg will appoint Gov. Warmouth as Senator to break the combination which exists between Warmouth and Pinchback.

Rev. John Johns, senior Bishop of Virginia, is quite sick.

Hon. J. B. Beck of Kentucky has been elected umpire in the boundary line commission between Maryland and Virginia. The committee meets here in May.

Geo. H. Fendleton is here.

Taft, the new Secretary of War, qualified to-day and assumed the duties of his office.

Wells' evidence before the naval committee is substantially a repetition of that given in 1872. The examination of Pendleton and Boynton occurs Monday.

District Attorney Wells was examined regarding the safe burgalry business and says detective Nettles, on the promise of exemption from punishment, made a confession which will be produced Monday.

Kilbourne was before the real estate pool to-day and refused to answer, but upon threats of compulsion said he would do so after a consultation with his counsel, Judge Black. There were six in the pool, including Jay Cook & Co. Kilbourne refuses to produce his books.

The Democratic caucus is in session to-night.

In the House to-day the deficiency appropriation bill for the Red Cloud agency was passed, and the legislative, judiciary and executive appropriation bill was discussed.

Mr. Ferry, President of the Senate, has telegraphed Lieutenant Governor Antoine of Louisiana and others, who addressed him in relation to the exclusion of Pinchback from the floor of the Senate, stating that he simply enforced the rule which applies equally to all, and that under its operation recently ex-Attorney General Speed, ex-Secretary of the Navy Wells, ex-Governor Baldwin of Michigan and others have been stopped at the doors and shown to the gallery. It is stated that the enforcement of the rule has recently been insisted upon by several Senators.

District Attorney Wells had an interview with the Attorney General last night in which he recounted the difficulties in the way of procuring an indictment against General Belknap. Governor Wells said he had seen every member of the committee and could not obtain from them any [illegible] Marsh having [illegible] and as the case now stands cannot get an indictment.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Noon.—A fearful tornado visited the sections of country embraced between Quincy, Illinois, and North Iowa. Hazel Green, Wisconsin, a town of 1000 inhabitants, mostly lead miners, was almost totally destroyed. Nine persons were killed outright and many fatally hurt. Twenty-six buildings were totally destroyed.

QUINCY, March 11—Night—The Whig has the following report of the effects of the storm in Missouri last night: The hurricone came from the southwest and struck Elizabethtown, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, about 4 o'clock. Some seventeen houses were prostrated, and five persons killed and several others injured, some fatally. At Hasson, on the same road, three dwelling houses and the railroad depot were blown down and three persons killed. Withers' mill, near Hannibal, Mo., was blown down but no one injured. The damage to timber and fences was great. It is thought that further reports will show a much greater loss of life in the neighborhood not heard from.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, March 11—Night—The United States marshal has in the last four days arrested a number of citizens of Jefferson and Blount counties on the charge of acts committed six years ago. The men arrested have not been away from their homes during the past six years. The officials refused to take bail and hurried them off to Huntsville. It is supposed this is the renewal of the plan pursued in 1874, when there was a St te election. The election this year comes off in August.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11—Night.—There was a strike among the employes of the New York Bay Ridge and Jamaica Railroad Co. at Bay Ridge yesterday. The contractor kept back from each man ten days' wages. The police were called upon to prevent breaches of the peace.

The following is the bank statement: Loans increase $1,500,000; specie increase $325,000, legal tenders increase $675,000; deposits increase $675,000; reserve increase $1,000,000.

Frederick Revel, charged with committing forgery in Prussia, was arrested here to day on the steamer Klapstock from Hamburg, and committed for examination.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—Noon—The Cotton Brokers' Association yesterday heard the result of the investigation concerning the dealings of its members with absconded brokers. Five members were severely censured for dealing with Messrs. Munn & Harst, composing the firm of Wm. Peers & Son, without sufficient inquiry. The president of the association said that if they had not from time to time assisted the firm, which was known to be in a critical condition, it would have collapsed long ago, and these scandals would have been avoided. The Courier says the meeting was large and excited. There was a decided expression of opinion that the committee had not gone far enough in merely censuring. Similar views were also expressed on Change.

CONSTANTINOPLE [illegible]. The following [illegible] lot 69 [illegible] and 54 [illegible] Mavrozzi. The passenger's loss was [illegible].

PARIS, March 11—Noon—The chief of the French Cabinet is President of the Council instead of Vice President of the Council. MacMahon will no longer preside at the Cabinet.

BOMBAY, March 11—Noon—The Serapis with the Prince of Wales and suite on board sailed from this port for England. After calling at Malta, where a series of receptions is awaiting his royal highness, and also at Lisbon, the Prince of Wales is expected to reach Portsmouth about the 20th of April.

LONDON, March 11—Noon—The landwehr of Dalmatia have been called out for service on the Herzegovinian border.

Japan has declared war against Corea.

Charles Brent alias Clarence Rivers, charged with forging $15,000 worth of bills on the Falls City Tobacco Bank of Louisville, Ky., appeared in the Bow street police court. A detective deposed that the prisoner had practically admitted his guilt in a conversation. Brent was remanded.

The Times has a leading article on the exposure of official corruption in America. After a review of the facts as far as known here, it concludes: "On the whole we cannot but feel that even though the investigation or prosecutions now pending should prove futile, the impression on the public mind must be that a nice sense of honor or propriety does not prevail in the official world of the United States."

LONDON, March 11—night.—The person arrested at Queenstown on the City of Paris, suspected of connection with the six million franc embezzlement from the Banque de Bologne, is M. Kiudt, the sir general of the bank. The shares of the bank have depreciated twelve millions since the frauds became known.

The prisoner Brent, who was committed for forgery on the Falls City Tobacco Bank, at Louisville, had fifty pounds in money and a draft for 29,000 francs when arrested.

The week has been one of uninterrupted quiet in Mincing Lane and prices show some further reduction, but at the close there is a little better feeling apparent. The rather large supply of plantation Ceylon coffee on sale found buyers upon lower terms than last Friday.

The Western Settler's Chosen Specific.

With every advance of emigration into the far West, a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly peopled regions are frequently less salubrious than older settled localities, on account of the miasma which rises from recently cleared land, particularly along the banks of rivers that are subject to freshets. These localities or mining emigrant soon learns when he does not already know, that the Bitters afford the only sure protection against malaria and those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels to which climatic changes, exposure and unaccustomed or unwholesome water is peculiarly subject. Consequently he places an estimate upon this great household specific and preventive commensurate with its intrinsic merits, and is careful to keep on hand a restorative and promoter of health so implicitly to be relied upon in time of need.

Administrator's Sale
—OF—
Real Estate.

[illegible] viz: [illegible] on the [illegible] and 6 inches southwardly from its [illegible] in the southern line of Bladen st., house running westwardly parallel with Bladen 30 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Eighth st. 66 feet; thence to the northern line of the right of way of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, thence northeastwardly along said right of way about 110 feet to McRae street; thence northwardly with the western line of McRae street to the beginning—part of Lot No. 49 of Block "283," as per plan of said city. One-fourth of the purchase money will be payable in cash, and the residue in two equal installments, payable six and twelve months after day of sale, with interest from that day, and for which notes will be required from the purchaser.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 24th, 1875.

JOHN K. BROWN,
feb2 Administrator of Mary J. Price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes-Potatoes

100 Bbls Early Rose Potatoes,
100 Bbls Pink Eye Potatoes;
50 Bbls Peerless Potatoes;
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Agricultural Lime.

50 TONS AGRICULTURAL LIME.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Molasses! Molasses!

200 Bbls. Sugar House Molasses,
25 Hhds. Sugar House Molasses,
150 Hhds. & bbls N. C. Cuba Molasses,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Oriental Powder!

500 Kegs Rifle and Blasting Powder,
150 1-4 Keg No. 2 Ducking Powder,
50 Cases No. 2 & 3 Falcon Sporting Powder, Fuse Caps, &c.
For Sale by
K

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

MR. CLYMER'S GREAT WORK.

The following truthful and forcible presentation of the great work accomplished by Mr. CLYMER and the committee of which he is chairman, we take from the New York *World*.

That Belknap has been compelled to leave the Cabinet, says the *World*, every one sees. Who compelled him? Not the President, for he accepted Belknap's resignation "with regret." The *Times* and other Republican journals concede that Mr. Clymer and his committee applied the compulsion to Belknap, but snarl and sulk over the methods employed. They complain that the meetings of the committee were held at improper places or in improper hours; that the Republican members were absent; that Marsh was discharged from attachment by Mr. Clymer after he had answered all the questions which Mr. Clymer summoned him to answer, and that the witness straightway fled to Canada. But admitting all this to be true, what of it? Is not Belknap out of office? Have not the post trader frauds been exposed? Has not Evans at Fort Sill been removed? And has not the roof been taken off the house of *Grantism*? Who did all this? Was it Bass? The country strongly suspects that other high officials are guilty of much the same things as Belknap, but who will prove the facts as clearly as Mr. CLYMER established the charges against Belknap? The Republican members were present on the examination of Orville Grant, and the committee meetings were regular, but has the success been equal to that which followed Mr. CLYMER'S methods? Marsh has escaped to Canada, we are told every morning by the Republican patriots. What of that, we reply, so long as Grantism has been exposed; the soldiers put in a way to be protected; Belknap expelled, and the third-term project crushed? But Belknap cannot be impeached, we are told! What of that, we reply, since impeachment is little more than a contrivance to rid, by *legislative* power, the country, of a civil officer who will not resign and the President will not remove? And besides, if Grant had refused to accept Belknap's resignation "with regret" but had suspended him from his functions, the whole aspect would have been different. And if the indictment and conviction of Belknap are made difficult, or impossible, by the flight of Marsh, the President's offer of pardon will quickly bring him back.

But Grant is dead! In John Randolph's phrase, "He stinks and shines, and shines and stinks like a dead mackerel in the moonlight!" Even gentlemen of the Union League Club have taken courage to spit upon *Grantism*, and organize for the Republican candidacy of Bristow.

Who but Mr. CLYMER and the Democratic members of his committee have done this great work, so marvellous in all eyes?"

"BE BRIEF—I AM SICK."

These memorable words of our Presidential automaton are made the basis of an interesting dialogue which we find in the Charlotte *Observer*, and which is well worthy of being reproduced. The *Observer* puts it thus:

1st Messenger—To General Grant in 1876: The Democrats have swept this whole country—Massachusetts has deserted us—Ben Butler has been defeated—the Ku Klux Democracy and rebels have a large majority in the National House of Representatives—and—

Gen. Grant—"Be brief; I am sick."

2d Messenger—Your Private Secretary and bosom friend, Babcock, has been indicted for stealing the whisky revenues, and people do say you had some knowledge—

Grant—"Be brief; I am sick."

3rd Messenger—Your own Cabinet officer and the Secretary of the War Department has made an open confession that he sold offices and received large bribes, and people do say—

Grant—"Be brief; I am sick."

4th Messenger—England says that you have sent a Minister over to her shores who has been engaged in the most infamous swindles—that through the influence of his high office he has induced many ignorant people to invest in a gigantic fraud called the Emma Mine—that he has deceived her people, and disgraced the American—England is mad and demands his recall—and people do say—

Grant—"Be brief; I am sick."

5th Messenger—There is that Confederate House of Representatives—if you had only let them gone out of the Union we could steal as much as we please—but they watch over this government like they are interested in it—they are hot upon the track of Pierrepont, Robeson, and Orville Grant, your brother, and people do say that—

Grant—Bring me a whisky-toddy, and be brief, for I am sick." The scene ends, and the curtain drops.

A special dispatch from Washington says: Comment upon the hasty recall of Gen. Meigs from his European junket reveals some interesting facts. It is believed that the President is anxious to have Meigs resume his old place in Washington at the head of the principal Bureau of the War Department, and oust Gen. Rufus Ingalls therefrom, before any damaging disclosures regarding the latter's alleged misconduct in office are made. Ingall's downfall is predicted by intelligent individuals with as much positiveness as was that of Belknap before the latter fell, and it is asserted that if he is not caught while in the office of Quartermaster General, he will at all events be cashiered and dismissed in disgrace from the army.

The witnesses summoned by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives to testify in the case of the case of the alleged sale of Representative Hayes of Alabama of a military cadetship to one Mrs. Beardsley, mother of the cadet, were Mr. Charlier of New York, the youth's instructor, and Mr. Simmons of New York, cashier of the bank at which the $3,000 check was paid. The judiciary committee will lose no time in getting at the facts in the case.

GENERAL COX AND THE R BESON COUNTY CASE—ANOTHER POLITICAL PROSECUTION.

The warrant in this case was issued by U. S. Commissioner Cassidey, of this city, on the affidavit of Dr. R. M. Norment, one of the contestants before the late Constitutional Convention for a seat in that body as a delegate from Robeson county. The case is set for a hearing on Friday next, 17th of this month.

After reciting the fact of his citizenship, the occurrence of the election, and the meeting of the county commissioners to ascertain the result, Dr. Norment's affidavit reads as follows:

"And deponent further swears, that on that day and at that time and place, returns from all the precincts of said county, to-wit: From the precincts of Saint Paul's, Lumber Bridge, Blue Springs, Shoe Heel, Burnt Swamp, Back Swamp, Affordsville, Thompson's, White House, Sterlings', Mills, Britt's, Howellville, Burnt Island, Lamberton and Smith's had been duly and regularly signed, certified and returned to the said County Commissioners by the judges of election in and for the several precincts of said county for that election, appointed by the said Commissioners, and in manner and form as required by law, and that the votes of all the voters in the several precincts aforesaid, were entitled to be counted by the said Commissioners upon the occasion. But this deponent further swears that the Commissioners wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and corruptly conspiring together, and with one William R. Cox, of Wake county, in said State, for the purpose directly to deprive the citizens of the said State and of the United States, residing in the precincts of Blue Swamp Lumber Bridge, Burnt Springs and Britt's aforesaid, of the equal protection of the laws, and of their equal privileges and immunities under the laws, and for the purpose of preventing and hindering the constituted authorities of the State, including the constitutional convention then about to assemble, from giving and receiving and securing to all persons within the five precincts above named, equal protection of the laws, with the persons in the other precincts of said county of Robeson and the State, did arbitrarily, unlawfully, wilfully and corruptly exclude from the comparison of votes and the returns so made, all the votes and all the returns made to them by the judges aforesaid from the four precincts above named, whereby as this deponent further swears, the votes in said precincts, to the number of eight hundred and nine, being excluded from the said election, were deprived of their rights and privileges under the laws of the State and of the United States, the result of the election was changed, and two persons, to-wit: Duncan Sinclair and Calvin A. McEachin, who were not elected to the said convention, but who were in fact defeated at the said election, were falsely, wilfully and corruptly, certified by the said commissioners to have been elected as delegates from the said county to the said convention.

And this deponent further swears that by this same act and proceedings of the said commissioners the result in the State at large was also affected, and the will of all the people and citizens of the State upon the question of the assemblage and continuance and ordinances of the said convention were misrepresented and made to appear different from what they were in point of fact. And, this deponent in particular, was wilfully and falsely and unlawfully deprived by the said commissioners and the said William R. Cox, of his rights as a citizen and as a delegate to said convention, and the public will and law violated and defeated in said election.

(Signed) R. M. NORMENT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wilmington, North Carolina, this 9th day of March, 1876.

(Signed) J. J. CASSIDEY,
U. S. Commissioner.

That this prosecution is gotten up purely for political effect is plain to every one. The length of time that has been permitted to elapse before demanding a judicial investigation of the matter is of itself sufficient to throw the greatest suspicion upon the action of Dr. Norment.

But this is not the only suspicious circumstance already apparent. The ready recklessness with which Dr. Norment swears is strongly inconsistent with the careful cautiousness becoming in a man who has just called God to witness the truth of his state ments. It will be observed that Dr. Norment swears with equal ease to matters of law as well as matters of fact. He swears positively that the commissioners of Robeson wilfully and corruptly conspired with Gen. Cox, not that he so believes or has reason so to believe, but positively and affirmatively, that they so conspired together. Rather square up swearing, we think, that is. He swears further, positively and unequivocally, that the returns from all the precincts were duly and regularly signed, certified and returned to the county commissioners in manner and form as required by law; and further, that the votes of all the voters in the several precincts of the said county were entitled to be counted, thus disposing in what may be mildly termed a summary way of grave questions of law. To swear it through is rather a novel mode of disposing of a legal question, but in spite of its novelty, Dr. Norment hesitates not to use it. Dr. Norment is certainly an accomplished swearer.

We await the further development of the case with some curiosity, to see what testimony Dr. Norment will bring forward in support of the statement positively sworn to by him upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that there was a corrupt conspiracy between General Cox and the Robeson County Commissioners. Thus far there is nothing to prove the charge save Dr. Norment's comprehensive oath. Till then we defer further comment.

Government officials must have a hard time at Washington. We pity them. There is that poor man Quartermaster General Ingalls. He has a terrible time of it and is already tired out and wants to go back to New York where he says he will have a comparatively easy time. No wonder, poor man! He says he actually has to work hard eight hours a day in Washington. Dreadful isn't it? Who wouldn't rather be in Gotham? And then too he can't give the President's wife any little trifle, say for example a watch made for Queen Victoria, but that envious and jealous and suspicious people will say he is trying to buy promotion and patronage with it. 'Tis true, tis pity, pity 'tis, 'tis true. But then you see, you see, so many people have given Grant gifts and Grant has afterward given so many of those same gift-giving people good fat offices, that the public may well be excused for fearing Greeks or any other men, though most immaculate quartermasters bearing gifts, whether houses and lands, carriages and horses, ready money, watches, or even setter pups. Poor Ingalls! Poor Grant!

OUR NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.

The Charlotte *Democrat* is evidently under a misapprehension as to the election of Trustees of the University. Commenting upon the charge of the Oxford *Torchlight* that "to be a Trustee of the University you must be either immodest enough to solicit such a position or be a lawyer and a politician," the *Democrat* says:

"We don't think the *Torchlight* is exactly correct, for it seems that the qualification for a Trustee must be "graduation" at Chapel Hill. It makes no difference whether he can write and spell correctly—if he is a so-called graduate he can be a Trustee. No "uncircumsize I" individual is allowed a place except in rare instances. But no one should complain about such empty honors."

As we feel quite sure that the allegation of favoritism in the selection of Trustees is the real motive, and not a mere pretext for the *Democrat's* comment, we take great pleasure in pointing out to our cotemporary its utter inaccuracy.

After the amendment of 1873, in reference to the University, became a part of the Constitution, the Legislature enacted that the new board of trustees should consist of 64 members, and on the appointed day proceeded to elect them. Of the 64 gentlemen then elected, 26, if we are correctly informed, had never graduated at Chapel Hill.

The JOURNAL is a friend to the cause of education in North Carolina, and a friend to all who seek to advance that cause, whether their efforts be directed to our public common schools, to our private academies, to our denominational colleges, or to our University. We regret that all men are not like us, in this respect at least. But so are they not. The University of North Carolina, strange to say, has North Carolinians for enemies. To all such we have, as a friend of the University, to say this: Make your attacks as the *Democrat* does openly and boldly and in the broad light of day; do not fear to give the name, the time, and the place, when, where and by whom any wrong has been done by any parties connected with its management. When charges shall be thus made we venture to say the Trustees will promptly meet them.

Nor need gentlemen suppose the University can be smothered by inuendoes and insinuations. Its friends while preferring to have assaults made upon it in an open and manly way intend to repel with all the power they have, as well assaults made insidiously and covertly, as those made openly.

The fight that it is proposed to make in behalf of the University is in no sense a personal or private one. It is a fight in behalf of the cause of education in North Carolina, in which all her people are interested. If gentlemen are opposed to the revival of the University under any management, as injurious or unnecessary, let them say so and they will be met on that ground. If, however, they object only to the present management as faulty or defective and make good their objections, they will find the best friends of the University everywhere cordially uniting with them to bring about the desired changes. The position of the JOURNAL in the matter is a simple one. It desires the revival of the University, not to afford pretext for conferring honors upon its trustees or professorships and emoluments upon its faculty, nor yet as a mere personal gratification to its graduates but as a sure means of advancing the cause of education in North Carolina; and this being so, we stand ready, to use every effort to improve and perfect its management. As we said the other day, if the present management of the University cannot stand the light of the strictest and most searching investigation, let it go down and let another take its place.

In conclusion we beg leave to repeat that appreciating the candor of the *Democrat*, we take great pleasure in removing the misapprehension under which it labored when it printed the paragraph quoted in the beginning of the article.

COOL, DECIDEDLY COOL.

Strange it is that men should see things in such different lights. The New York *Times* takes the ground that all this fuss about Belknap's bribery comes not from a lower standard of morality and official probity in America brought about by sixteen years of Radical rule, but that it is due to the fact that "we have raised our standard of official integrity and because our sense of honor and dishonor has become keener." That is a pretty theory, doubtless, and very soothing to the Radical feelings that promise to be daily lacerated on the ragged edge of despair until the November election. But is it sustained by the facts? Ere the present century began, English sense of honor and dishonor was keen enough to impeach and try for bribery and corruption the great Warren Hastings who had done England so much service in establishing her dominion in India. And as far back as two hundred and fifty years ago also, that same English sense of honor and dishonor was keen enough to make men impeach, try, convict and disgrace for bribery and corruption in office, as the meanest of mankind, Lord Bacon, him who was also admitted to be the greatest and wisest. But how does the modern American sense of honor and dishonor compare with the ancient English article? Vice President Colfax was not impeached; let him answer. Nor was Richardson impeached, nor Delano, nor Williams, nor Cresswell; nor has Robeson been impeached; let all these guilty Cabinet ministers answer whether or not the modern American sense of honor and dishonor is any keener than was that of our English ancestors.

But however much the facts may fail to sustain it, the idea that sixteen years of Radical rule could make men's sense of honor keener is a good one that deserves the benefit of the most liberal copy-right law on the ground of novelty and of impudence as well.

When, says the Philadelphia *Chronicle*, General Grant wilfully and deliberately falsified his word to Andrew Johnson, in the matter relating to the *ad interim* Secretaryship of War, he established a precedent which several of his Secretaries have faithfully followed, and he is now reaping the bitter fruits of his own sowing. He played the traitor to Johnson, and his Secretaries are playing traitor to him. Coming home to roost.

THE MEANEST OF CRIMES.

The St. Louis *Republican* says "Robbing the poor and defrauding the dead, are, by the common consent of the decent portion of mankind, stigmatized as the meanest of crimes. And yet Belknap and his accomplices have done both. By selling post traderships the poor private soldiers stationed on the Plains have been compelled to pay three or four prices for the small luxuries of their hard life. While Republican orators in Congress have been pouring out an ocean of cheap talk of 'our brave Union soldiers,' a Cabinet minister of a Republican administration has literally drained the soldiers' pockets of the last dime. And while these same Republican orators have been chanting the praises of the heroes who fell in defense of the old flag, this same Cabinet minister has replenished his finances by cheating the aforesaid heroes out of the gravestones ordered for them by the government. What shall be said of the man who stooped so low for the sake of money? What shall be said of the party which allowed this miserable theft to go on for years, and, finally, to owe its exposure and punishment to an opposition majority in the House of Representatives? It may be a party 'of great moral ideas,' but it certainly is a party of less practical morality than any other which has existed in modern times."

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi is making great strides toward good government. The Democratic Legislature there has its hands full, for the task of repairing the damages caused by long years of radical negro rule is no light one, but we are truly glad to see that it is doing its work well, doing it thoroughly.

The impeachment and conviction of Lieutenant Governor Davis for high crimes and misdemeanors in office is another warning to rascals everywhere that judgment day though some times long deferred will surely come, that their crimes will surely find them out, and not only that, but will be severely punished also. We are especially glad to see that members of the guilty criminal's own party, of both colors, had the manliness and honesty to vote for his conviction.

We sincerely trust the impeachment of the military carpet-bagger, Governor Ames so-called, will speedily be brought to an equally successful termination

Mrs. Belknap told the New York *Herald* lady interviewer that the late Secretary was a poor man, and she was sure she did not know what in the world they would do for a living. Every bit of the property they had was hers. Independent of the utter impossibility of doubting the truth of a statement made by a beautiful woman who wears 1½ shoes, we believe Mrs. Belknap is correct in saying that all the property belongs to her. It is not an unusual thing in these days, when the catastrophe comes, for people to find that all the property belongs to the wife.

The Republican, anti-Democratic New York *Evening Post*, while disclaiming to be a prophet, puts upon record its prediction "that the Republicans will be compelled before June next to send their Grants, Mortons and Conklings into Coventry, and to put into the forefront their Bristows and their Evartses." The *Evening Post* says in no other way can they achieve so much as a show of success, as the general indignation against official malfeasance will defeat every man that is not earnestly identified with reform.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says: "Minister Washburne has been playing Brutus on a small scale. His son was appointed by General Grant Secretary of the American Legation at St. Petersburg. It afterwards transpired that the young man, while connected with the embassy at Paris, was also an agent of an American circus. The stern old Roman, the father, immediately telegraphed the erring son, demanding his resignation. The demand was complied with, and young Wash. has been sacrificed upon the altar of his country."

Is not that rather hard on Brutus' sons? We never heard it charged before on those misguided youths, conspirators though they were, that either of them was a circus agent. Our Georgia friend will oblige us personally by apologizing to those aggrieved young men. We make the request with confidence as we are quite sure our cotemporary intended no such reflection.

It now looks as if the President would not be allowed in the future to "stand by his friends" so much as has been his custom. Mr. Luckey is not fairly warm in that snug seat in the Interior Department before this churlish growl is hurled at him by the Cincinnati *Gazette*; "We do not believe a comfortable place in the Interior Department is the right place for Luckey, the late associate of Babcock at the White House, and we call upon Secretary Chandler to move him. That whole set ought to be dispersed. Their presence at the national capital in official positions is an insult to honest people, and especially to Republicans, whose party they betrayed." The noble family of "sore heads" is increasing with startling rapidity.

The Washington *Chronicle* says "this session of Congress seems to be devoted largely to clap-trap." That's a fact, says the Macon *Telegraph*—Congress is doing the trapping and the police the clapping.

"When Mrs. Belknap was 'Puss' Tomlinson, in 1861, she took sides with the North, and, making a Union flag with her own hands, presented it with an appropriate speech, to Col. Landrum's regiment." We expect to hear next that she never could wear 1½ shoes.

The father of all newspapers is the venerable Pekin *Gazette*, which is over 1,000 years old. It is a ten-page paper, with a yellow cover; has no stories, no "ads.," no marriage or death notices, no editorials, no subscribers. It simply contains the official notices of the Government.

A lump of crude iron was recently rolled into a leaf so thin that four square inches only weighed one grain.

In a few days Victoria will have another title—Empress of India. She will then be, "Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Empress of India."

THE ALPHABET OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

Written for the instruction of Judge Taft, the latest arrival, whose education is about to commence:

A is for Avery, safe in his prison.
B is for Babcock, who should be in his'n.
C is for Colfax, Mobilier's head man.
D is Delano, who swindled the red man.
E is for "Emma," on England unloaded.
F is Fort Sill that poor Belknap exploded.
G is for Grant, who is partial to knaves.
H is for Harrington, expert in safes.
I is for Ingall's and Mrs. G's watch.
J is for Joyce, who "a nice thing" did botch.
K is for Ku Klux and bloody-shirt Morton.
L was the Landaulet for Williams to sport on.
M is for Marsh, who to process is *non est*.
N is for No one but Bristow that's honest.
O is for Orville, the go-between brother.
P is for Pierrepont, convictions to smother.
Q is the Questions that no one must ax.
R is the Responses that keep out the fax.
S is for Shepherd, his ringites and panders.
T are the Tax-payers, whose money he squanders.
U is for Ulysses that stands by these friends.
V is the Villanies that he defends.
W are the Witnesses hunted with vi'lence.
X the 'Xamination which he must silence.
Y is the Yell from the nation that rings.
Z is the Zeal for a new state of things.

In regard to the shower of flesh in Bath county, Kentucky; Prof. Smith, the scientist, says in analysis of specimens examined: "In my mind this matter gives every indication of being the dried spawn of balcachian reptiles, doubtless that of the frog. They have been transported from the ponds and swampy grounds by currents of winds, and have ultimately fallen on the spot where they were found. This is no isolated occurrence of the kind. I have come across several in the course of my reading. The only one I can now fix the date of is recorded by Muschonbroeck as occurring in Ireland in 1675."

We sincerely trust this explanation will be entirely satisfactory. It ought to be so for several reasons: 1. It comes from a "scientist." 2. "Balcachian reptiles," even in the dried spawn state, are doubtless capable of any eccentricity. 3. The testimony of Muschonbroeck ought to be sufficient to convince any reasonable man of any unreasonable thing.

The New York *Times*, while professing to condemn Belknap, is not yet satisfied with the way in which he was brought to grief. It complains that it was done by "the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, a committee which, until now, never reported on anything since the foundation of the government," and says the investigation into the Belknap Fort Sill bribery was "a matter that properly belonged to the Committee on Military Affairs." We rather think the *Times* will fail to raise any strife between the two committees. The great point was to expose the scoundrel. That done thoroughly, as was shown by Belknap's resignation, the people will care little by which committee the investigation was made. Each committee is equally the servant of the people.

It is related of Secretary Bristow that, while looking for a house last autumn, when he had found one that he liked he asked what the rent was. "Seven thousand dollars," answered the agent. Mr. Bristow thought for a moment and then said: "I was wondering what I could possibly do with that other thousand," a Cabinet minister's salary being only eight thousand dollars a year. The seven thousand dollar house was not rented.

By a careful calculation the conclusion is reached that the original prediction by Mr. Randall, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, that nearly forty million dollars reduction in the expenses of the Government would be made this year, will be nearly fulfilled, as by the bills already passed and those ready for passage, it is estimated that the aggregate reduction of Government expenses this year will reach thirty-five million dollars.

A United States army officer of high rank told a *Herald* man the other day that while he thought Babcock was innocent of corrupt intent he thought it was probable he had been imprudent from generous and noble impulses. He said, too, that Bab was fortunate in being tried before a civil court rather than by "court martial composed of such stern guardians of the honor of the service as Sherman, Sheridan and Terry!" Whew!

And now Mrs. Belknap has told a lady interviewer representing the New York *Herald* that "she never said any such thing" about other people in high places being deeper in the mud than her husband was in the mire of corruption. She says it is an "awful" story. She hopes, however, that Mrs. ex-Attorney General Laudaulet Williams will say any thing she chooses. She evidently does'nt love that woman.

A hundred years ago things were different. Since then we have sent England spelling bees, skating rinks, Moody and Sankey, Webster's Dictionary, Schenck and Andy Garvey, no to speak of two occasions when we sent her a large number of English troops for which we had no more use. So says the New York *Herald*.

A street car, moved by means of pressed air, has been tried in Paris and has proved completely successful. The air is stored in reservoirs beneath the truck, and it expands itself in cylinders, which operate directly upon the front wheels.

Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," while agent of the Dominion of Canada, in London, paid $3,000, it is said, to a local newspaper that acted as his organ, and the Canadian government proposes that he shall refund the money.

Forest planting is thriving in Minnesota. The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad has set out over four million young trees, and altogether it is estimated that twenty millions have been planted on the prairie lands.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Air Resonant with Scandals—Positively the Last Appearance of Pinchback—A Parvenu Transformed to a True Blue in Society—Pregnant Resolutions in the House—Hon. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The air in Washington is so thick with the Belknap and kindred scandals that even such important legislation as the conclusion of the long Pinchback serial is passed by almost without notice, and yet its importance as a precedent and principle, in this final settlement adversely to the claimant, can hardly be overestimated. For three long years this now historic bronze adventurer, with his bogus credentials, has been hanging on the ticklish verge of the highest legislative body on the planet, and he was prevented from effecting an entrance only through a coalition of a handful of Republican Senators with the Democratic Minority, most prominent among whom was Zach. Chandler's worthy successor, Senator Christiancy of Michigan. This State, by the way, seems anything but friendly to the notorious claimant. His fate had no sooner been decided by adverse vote than Senator Ferry of Michigan, the Vice President, gave orders to door-keepers that he should no longer be admitted upon the floor.

In taking final leave of Pinchback we see depart perhaps the smartest mulatto that has ever appeared in American politics, Fred Douglass not excepted. He left making threats to appear again with new papers and a more powerful backing; but, it is too late, he will have to confine his ambition to local State politics, or retire upon his fortune which is at least a quarter of a million.

Apropos of Senator Christiancy, you will remember that he very recently married a young wife, a countess, (money counter) as the punsters said, in the Treasury Department. Well, our austere alabaster society composed of a nucleus of Cabinet ladies and whose lineage can be traced to obscurity or chaos by memory, and without the aid of a book, were in long and doubtful deliberation as to whether they would recognize her in their charmed circle. The ugly and moralesque feature of the deliberation was the urgent demand of the fellen Mrs. Belknap for an edict of exclusion against the audacious little parvenu But the young wife of the rugged old Michigander has been called upon by Mrs. Fish and the other Cabinet ladies, and now she, since her social exaltation, has cut her former acquaintances. Are we after all as the cynic said a vase of writhing serpents each striving to lift his head above the other?

Rumor is loud in reference to exposures of fraud and corruption in the different departments, and your correspondent has the best of authority for saying that the investigations, now pending, are every day bringing to the light theft, peculation and every species of official malfeasance; these will all be bulletined that the world may know them in good time. The Democrats feel that their policy of secret investigation has been triumphantly vindicated in the success of Mr. Clymer's committee. The criminals they are after have not committed their dark deeds in daylight or on hill tops, and there could be no more absurd farce than to investigate them with banners and tom toms. It is not probable that any future discovery will possess the unique enormity, and be followed by the tragic *denouement* that made the Belknap horror so conspicuous. It is to be regretted that the incessant waste and petty larceny throughout all the government departments, amounting to concrete millions yearly and patent to every man who brings his eyes to Washington, but unrebuked because of its intangibility or pettiness of detail—cannot by some process of chemistry or legislation be massed and made to appear in its aggregate immensity. The escape goat to bear away this habitual daily theft of the present administration, would require shoulders much broader than those even of the colossal Belknap.

In the camp of the enemy every effort is made to distract attention from the real trail. The same tactics of intimidation that were employed by the whisky ring are now employed here by what was supposed to be the more respectable portion of the press and statesmen of the party of "moral ideas." In their frantic desperation they catch at such straws as the departure of the witness Marsh, and invent baseless lies about gentlemen of the investigating committees, and especially about the chairman, Mr. Clymer, who has been the conspicuous and able leader of this investigation. There has been a powerful effort by the press and party to intimidate him into silence or lax pursuit, with no other result than to elicit his latent strength, courage and determination, as well as a sterling ability as a speaker and debater, which a contempt for average notoriety has prevented him from displaying. Never was man placed in a more trying and delicate situation than Hon. Heister Clymer, of Reading, Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee of War Claims, and the gentleman to whom the country is indebted for the Belknap *expose*. He was not only a college mate but a room mate at Princeton, of the fallen Secretary of War. They then, and have ever since, maintained the most friendly relations and the conflicting bitter emotions of the man, when he was called upon in this double ordeal of statesman and friend, may neither be imagined nor described. They could be felt only by him. How manfully he did his whole duty, ignoring individual ties and recognizing only his moral responsibility to the millions, was an exhibition of antique virtue too rare in these evil days to be overlooked.

The numerous bills (nearly three thousand) awaiting the action of Congress, or the committees, will necessarily, by the events of the past week, be deferred. Much time will be consumed in the impeachment of the ex-Secretary of War. Important petitions signed by merchants opposing the repeal of the Bankruptcy Act have been presented; and a resolution has been passed requesting information from Mr. Jewell, of the Post-office Department, in relation to "straw bids;" another resolution has been passed requiring the judiciary committee to inquire into the facts relative to the famous safe-burglary trial; important evidence is believed to have been discovered proving the long suspected complicity of high officials. Two other resolutions of importance create a special committee to inquire whether any official of the Government helped the defence in the recent whisky trials, either by communication of facts, papers, or other evidence, or by direct or indirect interference with the prosecution; also a resolution granting immunity to witnesses who testify before the investigating committees. The former resolution, it is thought, will give the Attorney General some trouble, while the latter will enable such exiles as Marsh to return. The Democratic finance caucus has agreed to report "a bill to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payments." It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate a coin reserve to the rate of three per cent. each year; provides that the banks shall accumulate a similar reserve against their circulation out of "coin receivable," and interest on their governments; that this accumulation shall continue until the reserve in the banks and the Treasury amounts to thirty per cent. against legal tenders and bank notes, and requires this to be retained as a reserve. The act of last year fixing 1879 as the date of resumption is repealed by the proposed bill. C. A. S.

Shelby—Politics—the C. C. Railway, &c.

SHELBY, N. C., March 13th, 1876.

EDITORS JOURNAL—*Gentlemen*:—A few thoughts and facts from this solid and growing town as they bear upon matters of common interest, may not fail to attract the attention of your readers in various sections of the State. The enviable reputation of the JOURNAL for ability, devotion to the best interests of the entire State, as well as for fearless work in forming and leading a manly and patriotic public sentiment has made it a favorite in Western North Carolina, as it surely is a champion indispensable to the redemption of the State in the arduous and exciting political campaigns of this eventful and centennial year of our national existence. The people in these Western counties say that our late Convention would not have been called but for the powerful influence of your paper, and that we would have had a good large working majority in that important body had it not been for the deleterious influence in the early part of that canvass of a number of timid and over-selfish Conservative papers. The citizens of Shelby are very friendly towards Wilmington—have none of those sectional jealousies of the East, which too much prevail in some of the more western towns and counties of our noble old State. But railroads, always the promoters of peace, reconciliation and progress, are fast breaking down the remnants of those unworthy rivalries; and local prejudices, so injuriously kept alive in the past by sectional jealousies, which should now be buried forever in the grave of oblivion. Progress and improvement are now the watchwords of this thrifty and prosperous town, the western terminus of the Carolina Central Railway, that great arterial channel through which life-giving currents flow in abundance for both the East and West. No town in the State has grown so fast in population, wealth and substantial improvements since the railroads reached here in September last. It rests too upon the solid basis of the vast scope of back country highly adapted to the various purposes of agriculture and manufactures. Under the operation of those galvanic touches which judiciously constructed railroads always produce, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, are advancing with commendable strides in his section of North Carolina. New comers, if honest, and new ideas, if of true progress, are not more welcome anywhere in the South than in this beautiful and healthy town of Shelby. Hundreds upon hundreds of invalids flock here every summer to drink the healing waters of the fine mineral springs which surround the town, and more are expected here the coming summer than ever before. The famous mineral springs of our own State and of Virginia are none of them more beneficial in the various maladies of our nature, than are these splendid mineral springs of Cleaveland county. It is almost certain that this will remain the railroad terminus for the next decade or two, if not for a much longer time, and with the substantial population already of one thousand, good judges are of opinion that in three or four years Shelby will contain four or five thousand inhabitants. Existing indications abundantly justify the opinion. Here the professions are improving, and here stand blessed temples of *education* and *religion*—and new ones in addition are to be erected—to dispense the radiant lights of progress, knowledge and Christianity. In making these and other statements of this communication the writer has no axe to grind, no end to serve, except a regard for the public good, and to recommend to the industrial classes and producers who are dissatisfied with their present condition to come hither and examine for themselves the magnificent agricultural and other resources and advantages of this attractive portion of the State. Here also it will be found that a white man's government prevails, affording a solution to the inquiry, why it is that these Democratic western counties are in general prosperity and steady increase in the price of real estate far ahead of the eastern counties where negro supremacy and Radical management prevails. There has not been an inmate of the county jail in four months, and the county affairs are managed with great economy and much skill. It is said that in New Hanover and other negro counties great extravagance and putrifying corruption abounds, and that disastrous demoralization and laziness prevails among the negroes and low white men who, to their disgrace, are not ashamed to associate with negroes. Here the opposite condition exists—white men are white men, and the women and children unite with the men in putting their shoulders to the wheel of hard work, economical living and true prosperity.

In this region as with patriots every where, the public sensibilities are shocked as never before at the terrible revelations of thieveries and corruptions in high official circles at the capital of the country. I am almost in sight of Bald Mountain, and the terrific rumblings that came from there a few years ago as terror-stricken communities around fled from the threatened wrath of that famous mountain were not more alarming than are the volcanic eruptions of that great moral and political earthquake at Washington City disastrous to the hopes and life of the Republican party. The public mind is grieved and humiliated beyond expression and as the various rivulets of news which run out from the great centres of information bear these awful and horrible developments to the masses of the several districts there will come forth such thunderings as will shake the very pillars of the national capitol and hurl forever from their places the leaders of that once powerful but now disgraced and doomed party. It will be difficult to convince the people that even if Grant was not in this infamous work he was not aware that it was going on. But, while this general stealing and corruption is coming to light the people of Western North Carolina are clamoring for an investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives of the Internal Revenue and other operations of the Government, as they have been carried on in many of these Western counties. The conviction is gaining ground that startling developments in the line of stealing, infamy, and intolerable tyranny and despotism await Congressional investigation in these Bald mountain and other regions of the west, and there is a general desire that representative Robbins, aided by General Vance and other members of our delegation in Congress, should press this demand of the people of North Carolina until it is complied with.

The people of these upper counties indulge in the pleasing belief that, notwithstanding the hard times, poverty and desolation, which that blight and mildew upon our advancing civilization—the Radical party—has brought upon North Carolina, that the Carolina Central Railway never presented a more hopeful prospect than now. It is gaining steadily upon the public favor and patronage of this entire section. The freight department especially presents an encouraging view to the owners of the road. In spite of the great competition at Charlotte the Carolina Central is now doing a very fair proportion of the freight business of that city. The growing popularity and efficiency of the road within the last few years is greatly owing, according to public opinion on its western portion, to the rare executive abilities, ardent devotion, and indomitable energy of that great Southern railroad manager, Col. S. L. Fremont. Never at any time has he been so popular with the western people as now. But there are some drawbacks to the prosperity of the great feeder of your city which it may be well for its owners and friends to consider. The recent far-spread small-pox panic, growing out, as is understood, of a few cases of that disease in your city has done more damage to both the road and city than the most devoted friend of either can imagine. Distant friends of Wilmington think that there has either been bungling service in the execution of existing rules and regulations as bearing upon the introduction and spread of the disease—now happily shorn of its former terrors by the marvelous progress of science, or that the whole system of your quarantine regulations needs revision and change. Public sentiment also demands that there should be swept from our statute books that outrageously unjust law which gives the Board of County Commissioners—so often ignorant and incorrupt—power to impose exorbitant taxes upon railroads passing through their counties, and this without any power left to higher authorities to review their decisions. The recent decision of this question in the case that went up to the Supreme Court from Richmond county, has awakened public attention to this ability of these tribunals to cramp public enterprise and to injure the State. The cry for repeal will not only come from the railroads but from the masses and tax-payers, who, while true to themselves, have no disposition to allow impositions to be practiced upon our public institutions that are interwoven with their own prosperity and the welfare of the State. Another serious mistake made by Northern owners of Southern railroads is the practice of sending Northern men down here to manage them who have no skill in that line, or are not properly identified in interest and sympathy with our impoverished and struggling people. For railroads to succeed they must not alone be judiciously constructed, but they must receive a cordial support from the people of the sections affected by them. This patronage will be stinted or not freely bestowed when these institutions are managed by illiberal, ignorant or inadequate officers. There must be mutual sympathy, confidence, and interest between the people and their leading officials, whose daily and immediate duties are to run the roads. There must be sustaining bonds of confidence and sympathy between the roads in order to the success of the latter and to secure the rights of the former. Too many Northern men who have come into our State since the war have failed to learn the meaning of the word *adaptation* Too many of them who have been sent here to manage Southern railroads have omitted to inquire into the wants, feelings and necessities of our down-trodden people, and are incompetent to the important business assigned them, and the roads suffer in consequence. The case of that narrow-minded soul and excrescence upon the C. C. Railway, the notorious Onderdonk, illustrates our meaning. His assaults upon this integral part of the property of the State and the growth of Wilmington are but assaults upon the State itself. This is the view which the editors of the State and all true North Carolinians should take of the old sinner, and they should combine in lashing him with whips of scorpions even though mortification at the disappointment of his groveling ambition has made his hide insensible. His last attack in the Charlotte Observer of the 12th inst. is but a repetition of his former ones, and like the previous, will fall harmlessly at the feet of the able and patriotic managers and will, serve to rally more strength than ever to its support the friends of this great enterprise and excite disgust and contempt for the author in the liberal minded and patriotic citizens of North Carolina. VERITAS.

The Unfortunate "Seward House."

[From the Washington Chronicle]

It would seem as if some terrible misfortune is sure to follow all official life who pass any time in a certain mansion which should be haunted, if gloomy associations could invite the presence of ghosts. When General Belknap first came to Washington he took apartments for himself and wife in what is, and possibly always will be, known as the "Seward House," or "Club House," these titles connecting it with two of the tragedies among the many sorrowful incidents with which it is associated. And the record of the sojourn in Washington of ex-Secretary Belknap adds other associations of a tragic character to its gloomy history, though his second wife did not die there, nor did the present Mrs. Belknap pass more than two months there. John C. Spencer, when Secretary of War, resided there, and his son was hung for mutiny to the yard-arm of the vessel on which he was cruising. A member of the Cabinet who perished in the fatal explosion which, during Tyler's administration, converted a pleasure party on the Potomac into a funeral of statesmen, also had lived in that

Wilmington Journal.

The State Democratic Convention

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, March 15.

The State Executive Committee, in session to day, appointed Raleigh as the place and the 14th of June as the time of holding the State Democratic Convention. A. J. Galloway is appointed to replace L. W. Humphrey resigned and James E. Shepherd of Washington in place of F. B Satterthwaite deceased. J. D. C.

General Cox and the Robeson County Case.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE JOURNAL.]

Raleigh, N. C., March 15, 1876.

Have seen Dr. Norment's affidavit for my arrest which is simply a tissue of falsehoods. I defy the fullest investigation on the part of those of whom he is simply the figure head.

WM. R. COX.

The Case of the Tax-Payers Against the County Commissioners.

By reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court, the case given elsewere, it will be seen in one instance is stated as W. A. French *et al.* vs. the Commissioners of New Hanover, and in the other as John McRae vs. the Commissioners of New Hanover. In the first, the judgment of the Superior Court is affirmed by the Supreme Court. In the second the judgment is reversed. Since the two cases as reported are one and the same, an explanation may assist in the understanding of the apparent contradiction.

It will be remembered that the restraining order was granted by Judge Seymour, a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars being filed by the plaintiffs as indemnity. The defendants then made a motion to dissolve the injunction, which motion was heard by Judge McKoy, and after argument the motion was allowed and the judgment of the court was that the injunction be dissolved. From this judgment the plaintiffs appealed The appeal being granted, the case was made up and taken to the Supreme Court, standing on the docket as W. A. French *et al.* vs. the Commissioners of New Hanover. After the appeal was taken, the defendants moved that the indemnifying bond of the plaintiffs be increased ten thousand dollars, making the amount of the bond in all, fifteen thousand dollars. This motion was heard by Judge Henry and was likewise allowed. From this judgment the plaintiffs again appealed. The Supreme Court reversed this judgment, but affirmed the other. In other words, they decided that after the case had been taken to the Supreme Court, the Superior Court had no right to increase the bond, nor to hear any other motion in the case so long as it remained in the higher court. So that the result is, the bond was not increased and the injunction was dissolved.

The remaining taxes will, no doubt, be now collected.

The Court has, however, decided in another case at the present term, from the county of Pasquotank, that a board of county commissioners have no power to levy a tax in excess of 66⅔ cents on the $100 value of property, for State and county purposes, that being the constitutional limitation.

In the case from New Hanover the defendants remitted the taxes to the limitation, before Judge McKoy would dissolve the injunction.

County Commissioners.

The Board met in adjourned session yesterday at 12 o'clock.

The Finance Committee reported that they had insured the County Work House in companies which Mr. John W. Gordon represents, for the sum of $1,500.

Mr. James Darby applied for remission of taxes on building stock. Referred to Finance Committee.

The following preamble and orders were adopted:

WHEREAS, In accordance with Chapter 184 it becomes the duty of this Board to notify, by their Clerk, the Board of Trustees of the several townships in the county of New Hanover to list the taxables, lands and assessments of personal property according to the first section of this act,

It is ordered, That the clerk of this Board notify, previous to the 15th day of March, 1876, the Board of Trustees of the different townships in the county of New Hanover to list their taxables, lands and assessments of personal property according to law.

Ordered, That the following named members of the different Boards of Trustees in the county of New Hanover be, and are hereby appointed by this Board to meet the Board of County Commissioners at their office at the Court House of this county, as a Board of County Assessors, on the 27th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., and that the Clerk of this Board be ordered to notify the said members of this order:

Wilmington Township—Jesse J Cassidey.

Masonboro Township—Elijah Hewlett.

Harnett Township—W. W. Humphrey.

Cape Fear Township—Henry E. Scott.

Federal Point Township—J. H. Horne.

The Chairman of the Board was empowered to have the necessary blanks printed for listing property in the different townships.

The committee which was appointed to ascertain the amount of fines, forfeitures and penalties which the Clerk of the Superior Court had received asked for further time to report, which was granted.

Incendiary Fire.

We regret to learn that on Tuesday last Mr. R. J. Nixon of Grant township, Pender county, met with the misfortune of having destroyed by fire his barn and stables, valued at $3,000. The barn at the time it was consumed contained about 100 barrels of corn, 600 bushels peas, harness and farming implements, all of which were consumed. In the stable at the time the fire was discovered were three fine and valuable horses, one of which was burned to death and the other two, though removed from the building, were badly burned. The entire loss will exceed $4,000 on which, unfortunately, there was no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and it is to be truly hoped that the scoundrel who committed the deed may be soon captured and brought to speedy punishment.

The Democratic State Convention

It will be seen from the telegram printed elsewhere in this morning's JOURNAL that the State Executive Committee, at its meeting in Raleigh on yesterday, designated Raleigh as the place and Wednesday, the 14th of June, as the time for holding the next Convention of the Democratic party in the State of North Carolina.

We are more than content with both the time and the place. So far as the place was concerned we had no preference beyond that involved in the desire to meet the greatest convenience of the greatest number of the delegates. The time of holding the Convention we regarded as a matter of the very highest importance, for if not held at an early day the campaign would necessarily be a short one, and a short campaign we looked upon as full of promise of evil while a long one is full of the greatest encouragement.

Matters are now beginning to take shape. Ere long it will be necessary to fix the time for our county conventions to select delegates to the State Convention to nominate the various county candidates; district Conventions must also be held to nominate candidates for Congress; so that from this on politics in one shape or another will be the constant subject of thought and conversation. The 4th of July ought and doubtless will find us with all our candidates in the field and ready for work.

But what is before us between now and November will be no child's play; it will be work for full grown men and we may as well make up our minds to the fact first as last. We can win if we will, but not by supiness and inaction; and, too, we must work ourselves and not leave it all to our neighbors. There be too many among us we fear who hold themselves to be too dainty and nice to do the hard, rough work of the campaign, but who do not hold themselves either too dainty or too nice to share either the honors or the emoluments that follow victory. To all such we beg leave to say this is not a good year for you to flourish in. Go to work.

The action of the Committee on yesterday we look upon as of hopeful augury and inspires us with renewed ardor. Men never before entered a campaign with so many and such effective weapons in their hands as do the Democrats to-day.

Malicious Mischief—Death by Burning the Consequence.

We learn that on Monday last a negro boy, through wanton mischief, set fire to the immense fields of grass known as the White Marsh near the village of Whiteville. The fire spread rapidly over an immense area of territory and still continues to rage through the woods on both sides of the marsh, burning everything in its path which can be ignited, the dry condition of the forest and fields greatly facilitating its ravages.

As the young culprit was returning from the scene of devastation which he had set on foot, he passed the house in which a family of negroes lived, and seeing that there was no one present to hinder him in his evil purposes, set the house on fire also, burning it to the ground, destroying the life of an infant and burning an older brother to such an extent that it is thought he cannot survive. The mother and father were both from home, the father having gone to Whiteville in attendance on Court, and the mother having gone out in the neighborhood visiting. The day being pleasant the mother placed her children outside of the house in a gum as a prevention to such a calamity to her little household as followed, but they were near enough to be burnt from the flames of the burning building. When she returned in the evening she found her home reduced to ashes, her infant's corpse crisped to a ghastly coal, and her older child suffering almost the last agonies of death.

The youthful incendiary has been arrested and is now confined in jail at Whiteville. He has confessed his crime but gives no reason therefor.

Action Against Tax-Payers' Bondsmen.

It was rumored upon the streets on yesterday that a suit had been instituted by the County Commissioners against the bondsmen of the recent county injunction case. We traced the rumor up and find that an action for damages arising out of the injunction recently dissolved by the Supreme Court was not but will be instituted just as soon as a certified copy of the Supreme Court decision in the case can be had. So says one of the commissioners' attorneys who appeared in the injunction case. The amount of damages to be sued for has not been ascertained, nor will it be positively known until action is instituted against the bondsmen.

Confessed His Guilt.

Lisbon Samuel who was arranged a few days ago before John G. Wagner, J. P., of Masonboro township for the larceny of two fish nets, a boat sail and several other articles, and who was sent to jail in default of $200 bail, confessed his guilt to-day. He made affidavit against one Gib Wright, whom he says assisted him in the larceny. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Wright, but up to last evening he had not been found.

Supreme Court Decisions.

By READE, J.:

A. A. McKethan vs. K. M. McNeil et al. from Cumberland. Reversed.

Merchants' & Farmers' National Bank of Charlotte vs. W. R. Myers, from Mecklenburg. Reversed.

By BYNUM, J.:

John McRae et al. vs. Commissioners of New Hanover. Reversed.

W. A. French et al. vs. Commissioners of New Hanover. Affirmed.

Alexander Mitchell et al. vs. J. E. West, Clerk, from Craven. Error and appeal dismissed. (Two other cases with same plaintiffs, but different defendants—same decision).

Quarterly Meeting.

Second round appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder for Wilmington District Methodist E. church, South.

Wilmington, at Fifth Street,	March	18	19
Clinton, at McGees',	April	1	2
Magnolia, at Providence,	"	8	9
Bladen, at Terriberth,	"	15	16
Whiteville and Fair Bluff,	"	29	30
Waccamaw, Miss.			
Wilmington, at Front Street,	May	6	7
Kenansville, at Richlands,	"	13	14
Cokesbury, at Cokesbury,	"	20	21
Smithville, ——,	"	27	28
Onslow, at Queen's Creek,	June	3	4
Topsail, at Herring Chapel,	"	10	11
Elizabeth, ——,	"	17	18

THAT WATCH AGAIN!!!

The now famous watch that was sent to President Grant's wife by General Ingalls, before he was assigned to duty in Washington City as Quartermaster General, was accompanied with the following memorandum, printed on satin:

This watch was manufactured for presentation to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, of England, by Charles Oudin, of Paris, France. It represents the court of arms of Great Britain. The stem indicates the crown of England. Instead of figures on the dial, twelve letters, "Dieu mon droid," are substituted. The letter D, next the stem, represents 12. Each letter is made of onyx and diamonds, set in crystal.

On the reverse is shown the Order of the Garter, with the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock in diamonds.

The watch is a stem winder, chronometer and repeater, striking the hours and quarters. In order to hear it strike, push with the thumb nail a small catch on the side of the watch toward the stem. The setting of the hands is done by pressing on the opposite side a small projecting pin, and while the pin is depressed, regulate by moving stem. The crystal on each side is cut out of solid Brazilian stone.

The chain was prepared by Tiffany & Co., New York city, in leontine style, and consists of black enameled armor plates linked together with rubies and diamonds. The pendant is a locket in the form of a shield, with a lone star of pearl on a black enameled field. On the reverse side is the letter "I" in diamonds.

Before an opportunity offered to present the watch to the Queen, it was purchased by a friend of Gen Ingalls, and shortly afterward fell into the latter's possession.

It has never been worn, and has no duplicate in the world.

It is now presented to the first Lady of the United States of America, Mrs. President Grant.

117 West Thirteenth street, New York city, April 18, 1871.

Compliments of Gen. Rufus Ingalls.

From the Oxford Torch-Light.

Some Recollections, Opinions and Extracts.

NUMBER 4.

HON. GEORGE DAVIS.

It is not too much to say that among living North Carolinians this gentleman is one of the most gifted and distinguished. He is not so well known in this section of the State as his unquestioned abilities and high reputation at home deserve. I regret that my information concerning him is so limited. I have never had the pleasure of meeting him. Indeed, I have never been fortunate enough even to see "a counterfeit presentiment" of him, and cannot, therefore, tell you what manner of man he is, nor describe his style of public address. For years I have known him as an accomplished gentleman, as an orator of a rare order, as a lawyer of high reputation, as a political speaker of remarkable attractiveness and force, and as a writer of unmistakable excellence.

Mr. Davis is fifty-seven, which is two years older than I supposed when these chats began. A gifted lady, a common friend of Mr. Davis and myself, in a recent letter in which she refers to him, says—"He is a Christian, a scholar and a gentleman." He is a member of the Episcopal church, and is a younger brother of the late Bishop Thomas Davis, of the Diocese of South Carolina, but are natives of this State. Bishop Davis was a gentleman of fine talents, and better still, of sincere, earnest, simple piety.

Mr. Davis has never, I believe, mingled much in political life. He has been of too modest and retiring a disposition to be obtrusive or to seek office. His occasional speeches on the hustings attracted large crowds and were signalized with much effect, being distinguished for exalted sentiment, logical cuteness, brilliancy and beauty of language, and fervor of declamation. Such is the opinion I have formed from reading the accounts of his campaign efforts that have appeared in the public prints. He was a member of the Confederate Senate, and was also called by President Davis to fill the office of Attorney General whilst the government was at Richmond, Va. It was a merited tribute to his high personal worth, and to his attainments and ability as a lawyer.

I do not know that he has published anything but an occasional paper upon points of law, and a literary address which was delivered at the University of North Carolina in 1855. I think it was. In common with hundreds who have read that address, I admired it very much. It is the production of a graceful, cultivated and discriminating intellect. His sketches of the leading spirits who figured in the Cape Fear section in the troublous days of the War of Independence are exceedingly graphic, spirited and eloquent, and possess more than a transient interest. They excite a desire in his readers for other productions of a similar character from his pen, and a regret that one who writes so well has not written more. I read those sketches some years ago, and they impressed me as the best contributions of their kind to our sparse native literature.

It occurs to me that Mr. Davis is especially qualified for some elaborate literary undertaking—biography or history. He has the intellectual furniture, the taste, the accuracy, the ability, the literary skill, and the logical training necessary. Besides, he has that appreciation of and devotion to North Carolina which are so essential in the preparing of a work in which our past as a people enters. With his intellectual powers of lusty prime; with the experience, repose, and assured strength which age only gives; and with that fund of general information and accurate learning which prolonged study alone can gather, it appears to me that he could write some work connected with North Carolina that would be an ornament to his mother and a memorial of himself.

"One deed dying tongueless,
Slaughters a thousand waiting on it."

Mr. Davis resides at Wilmington, where he is greatly loved and esteemed. I have never met a Cape Fear man who was not proud of him—proud of him because of his high character for integrity, truth, honor—for all the manly and ennobling virtues, and for his superior culture and abilities. They regard him as a very eloquent and accomplished gentleman—as possibly the first orator in the State. Of the correctness of this judgment I can of course venture no opinion having never heard him.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Polk, a niece of the late Leonidas Polk, a native of North Carolina, Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, and a Lieutenant General in the Confederate army, who offered his life a sacrifice to freedom and in defence of the South. His present wife was Miss Fairfax, of Virginia, a near relative of Lord Fairfax, of England, whom she once visited by special invitation.

I fully purposed accompanying this very imperfect sketch with some extracts from his Chapel Hill address, but I have in vain sought for a copy, my own having been mislaid or borrowed. T. B. K.

The failure of the Union Savings Bank at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is announced.

During the election yesterday at Portsmouth, N. H., Wm. Carty, for disorderly conduct, was fatally clubbed by the police.

3 o'clock TELEGRAPH

—TO THE—

DAILY JOURNAL

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 13—HOUSE—There was no business of importance before this body to-day, District of Columbia affairs principally engaging attention.

SENATE—Morton's bill regulating the counting of the electoral vote was discussed.

The examination of Mr. Pendleton before the House committee on war expenditures was postponed until to-morrow.

The new Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Gorham) qualified to-day.

The investigation of Senator Spencer's election case commences Friday next.

In the House to-day a resolution was adopted calling for information as to cotton claims presented and paid by the Treasury since January 5th, requiring names and residences of original owners, also as to the manner of paying fees in such cases and whether there has been any combination to defraud the government in respect to such claims.

The House judiciary committee today discussed the report of its subcommittee on Vance's proposition for admitting additional classes of claimants to share in the distribution of the Geneva award. Great differences of opinion were manifested and the committee adjourned without action.

The Comptroller of the Currency calls for reports from national banks showing their condition on the 10th instant. The currency bureau declares a dividend of 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Charlottesville (Va.) National Bank.

The executive session of the Senate to-day was wholly occupied in the discussion of a peace policy and the existing system of appointing Indian agents on the nomination of the religious bodies of the country. The debate was nominally over the nomination of Indian agent. Searing of Nebraska but took a wide range. No conclusion was reached.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—George H. Pendleton was before the War Department investigating committee to-day, and testified that he had been president of the Kentucky Central railroad since December, 1869. When he took possession he found a large claim against the government for transporting troops, etc. He went to Governor Stevenson about the claim, who told him that it had been hanging on for a long time and that fifty per cent. would be given to any one who would take it and have it paid. He then went to see others who were interested in it and made an arrangement by which he was to receive one half of all he collected. The allowance was for $148,000. The claim was reported on favorably and passed. Witness received the money from Boutwell; never paid any to Belknap or agreed to pay any to Belknap or any of his family, who were not implicated in the payment of the claim, which was paid in June, 1871, and no compensation was paid any one to get it through.

The bill reducing the President's salary to twenty-five thousand dollars after the 4th of March next passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 26 to 20.

In the Senate to-day, after the vote reducing the President's salary, Christiancy said he would move a reconsideration of the vote and entered notice to that effect

Kilbourne, the chairman of the District real estate pool, who refuses to answer certain questions put by the committee, was brought to the bar of the House and still refusing to answer was sent to jail.

WASHINGTON, March 15—The Senate to-day passed the bill incorporating the Citizens' Building Company of Washington.

A bill has been reported from the committee on Indian affairs providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation regarding a portion of their reservation. This bill is for the purpose of obtaining from the Sioux absolute relinquishment of their title to the Black Hills country, and negotiations therefor are to be conducted by five commissioners to be appointed by the President.

The House was in committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

It is believed that Attorney General Pierrepont has sent a man to Canada with promises of safety to Marsh and that he will soon return.

Bristow was before the committee on appropriations this morning in reference to the deficiency of the appropriations for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It will be remembered that the committee recommended an appropriation of $163,000 and it was recommitted. The committee will to morrow again report the deficiency and press action upon it in the House The bill will also direct the resumption of fractional currency with silver.

In the committee on war expenditures to-day Wm. Ernst, treasurer of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company, testified that all the parties interested in the Kentucky Central railroad assisted in the arrangement with Mr. Pendleton for collecting the claim of that company, and so far as he knew none dissented from the terms of the settlement. He did not know of any portion of the money being used improperly by Pendleton or anybody else to influence the payment of the claim. They regarded the claim eminently just and proper. There was nothing doubtful in it but it was difficult of settlement.

Previous to taking final action on the nomination of Dana to be minister to England the Senate foreign relations committee will hear him reply to the charges made by General Butler of literary piracy, &c. Next Tuesday is assigned for the purpose. Dana has been so informed by order of the committee.

Hallett Kilbourne, the recusant witness who was sent to jail yesterday, remains in durance, and it is stated that an agreement has been made by Democratic members to bring articles of impeachment against any Judge of the District Supreme Court who may issue a writ of *habeas corpus* for his release.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 15—Noon—A. Merwin & Co., proprietors of the State coffee and spice mills, have suspended. Liabilities $60,000; their nominal assets exceed this sum. The U. S. Reflector Co. (Cornet, Jacobsen & Co.) have also suspended with liabilities exceeding $100,000; their assets are considered good.

SYRACUSE, March 15—Night—The greenback convention assembled today. Committees on permanent organization and resolutions were adopted, when a recess was taken. Ex-Speaker McGuire is temporary chairman.

back convention reassembled this

LATER.—The New York State greenevening. There was a large attendance. Richard Schell was made permanent president with a long list of vice presidents and secretaries. The platform protests against the resolutions adopted by the New York democracy for the past two years for several reasons. Among others because it is said the resolutions conflict with the principles laid down in the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention in New York in 1868, that being the last genuine National Democratic Convention held in the country, The convention recommends the several Assembly districts to select delegates for the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis and ask their admission as true representatives of the democracy of New York.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

REMARKS.

Spirits turpentine has ruled dull, and with present indications will decline still more. At the close of our last review the quotations were steady at 35 for southern and 35½ cents for City Distilled at the close of this report. We quote the market weak, 33 cents being the best offer for southern packages.

Rosin has ruled firm and meets with ready sale at our quotations.

Tar, with the exception of one day, has ruled steady, and has been in fair demand.

Crude turpentine.—The receipts have, during the week, been smaller than anticipated by some dealers, and Yellow Dip has advanced 5 cents and Hard 10 cents since our last, market ruling steady at quotations.

Cotton meets with ready sale. We are without official quotations since the 10th inst., but note sales during the week at say from 8 to 12½ cents, closing firm at a basis of 12@12½ for middling.

THE OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE ARE POSTED DAILY AT 1 P. M., AND REFER TO PRICES AT THAT HOUR.

DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE,
March 9th, 1876—6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Official quotations steady at 35 cents, Sales of 50 casks city distilled at 35 cents.

ROSIN.—Official quotations firm at $1 42½ for B and C and $1 45 for C, D and E. Sales of 75 bbls Strained at $1 42½, 401 bbls Good Strained at $1 42½ and 1,500 bbls Good Strained at $1 45.

TAR.—Official quotations firm at $1 65. Sales of 150 bbls at $1 65, 382 bbls at $1 70 and 150 bbls in order at $1 65.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Official quotations firm at $1 30 and $2 30. Sales of 444 bbls at $1 30 for Hard and $2 30 for Yellow Dip.

CORN.—Market quiet. No sales reported.

COTTON—Official quotation steady. Sales of 5 bales as follows: 1 bale at 10½ cents and 4 bales at 11 cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	8½ cents.
Good Ordinary	9¾ "
Low Middling	11 "
Middling	12 "
Good Middling	12¼@12½ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

FRIDAY, March 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at 35 cents. Sales of 75 casks, City Distilled, at 35 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 42½ for B and C, and $1 45 for C, D and E. Sales of a small lot Strained $1 42½, 1,175 bbls Good Strained at $1 45, and 64 bbls D, E, F and G at $1 45, $1 50, $1 60 and $1 70.

TAR—Official quotations firm at $1 65. Sales of 422 bbls at $1 65 Correction—Yesterday's sales should read 202 bbls at $1 70, 330 bbls at $1 65, and 150 bbls in order at $1 65.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at $1 30 and $2 30 bid. Sales of 254 bbls at $1 40 for Hard and $2 35 for Yellow Dip.

CORN—Market quiet. No sales reported.

COTTON—Official quotations steady. Sales of 246 bales at the following prices: 2 bales at 8 cents, 11 bales at 9 cents, 1 bale at 9¼ cents, 12 bales at 9¾ cents, 14¼bales at 10 cents, 29 bales at 11 cents, 31 bales at 11¼ cents, 9 bales at 11¾ cents, 2bales at 11¾ cents, 135 bales at 12 cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	8½ cents.
Good Ordinary	9¾ "
Low Middling	11 "
Middling	12 "
Good Middling	12¼@12½ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

SATURDAY, March 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet and unchanged. Sales of 50 casks City Distilled at 34½ cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet and unchanged. Last figures $1 42½ for B and C, and $1 45 for C, D and E. Sales of 171 bbls Good Strained at $1 45, 133 bbls F (Extra No. 2) at $1 55 and 85 bbls Extra F at $1 60,

TAR—Official quotations firm at $1 65. Sales of 104 bbls at $1 65 and 225 bbls in order at $1 70.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Without quotations, receipts or sales.

CORN—Steady. Sales of 600 bushels in bags at 65 cents.

COTTON—No official quotations. Sales of 249 bales at the following prices: 2 bales at 8 cents, 6 bales at 9 cents, 8 bales at 10 cents, 4 bales at 10¼ cents, 8 bales at 11 cents, 11 bales at 11¼ cents,12 bales at 11½ cents, 87 bales at 12 cents, 18 bales at 12¼ cents, 59 bales at 12½ cents, 32 bales at 12¾ cents. The following are the last official quotations:

Ordinary	8¼ cents.
Good Ordinary	9¾ "
Low Middling	11 "
Middling	12 "
Good Middling	12¼@12½ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

MONDAY, March 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 34¼ cents. Sales of 17 casks, City Distilled, at 35, and 50 casks, City Distilled, at 34½.

ROSIN—Official quotations steady at $1 42 for B and C and $1 45 for C, D and E Sales of 500 bbls Good Strained at $1 45, 100 bbls H (No 1) at $2 00, 20 bbls Extra H at $2 25, 103 bbls I (Good No 1) at $2 50, 75 bbls K (low pale) at $3 00 and 45 bbls K at $3 25.

TAR—Official quotations firm at $1 65. Sales of 405 bbls at $1 65.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at $1 40 for Hard and $2 35 for Yellow Dip. Sales of 74 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Easier. Sales of 500 bushels in bags at 65 cents, 30 days.

COTTON—No official quotations. Sales of 28 bales at the following prices: 5 bales at 11¼ cents, 2 bales at 12 cents, 21 bales at 12¼ cents' The following are the last official quotations:

Ordinary	8¼ cents.
Good Ordinary	9¾ "
Low Middling	11 "
Middling	12 "
Good Middling	12¼@12¾ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

TUESDAY, March 14

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 34 cents. Sales of 83 casks at 34 cents and 58 casks, City Distilled, at 34½ cents, market closing easier.

ROSIN—Official quotations steady at $1 42½ for B and C and $1 45 for C, D and E. Sales of 710 bbls Strained at $1 42½, 300 bbls Good Strained at $1 45, 133 bbls E (No. 2) at $1 50, 250 bbls F (Good No. 2) at $1 60, 19 bbls G (Low No. 1) at $1 80 and 36 bbls I and K (Good No 1 and Low Pale) at $2 75.

Tar—Official quotations quiet at $1 65. Sales of 250 bbls at $1 65.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 40 for Hard $2 35 for Yellow Dip. Sales of 34 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market dull receipts 12,967 bushels, of which 7,647 bushels are not on the market. No transactions to note up to the closing of this report,

COTTON—No official quotations. Sales of 154 bales, at the following prices: 10 bales at 10 cents, 2 bales at 10¼ cents, 3 bales at 11 cents, 15 bales at 11¼ cents, 33 bales at 11½ cents, 14 bales at 11¾ cents, 15 bales 12 cents and 62 bales at 12¼ cents. The following are the last official quotations:

Ordinary	8¼ cents.
Good Ordinary	9¾ "
Low Middling	11 "
Middling	12 "
Good Middling	12¼@12½ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations dull at 34 cents. Sales of 10 casks 33¾ cents and 5 casks City Distilled at 35 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 42½ for B and C and $1 45 for C, D and E. Sales of 675 bbls strained at $1 42½, 500 bbls Strained at $1 45; 444 bbls Good Strained at $1 45, 15 bbls G (Low No. 1) at $1 80, and 50 bbls M (Pale) at $4 00@$4 25.

TAR—Official quotations steady at $1 65. Sales of 514 bbls at $1 65 and 250 bbls in order at $1 65.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations unchanged at $1 40 for Hard and $2 35 for Yellow Dip. Sales of 303 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Quiet. Receipts to day 2,907 bushels. Sales of 1,800 bushels at 61 cents and 4,300 bushels at 58½ cents in bulk.

COTTON—No official quotations. Sales of 90 bales at the following prices: 2 bales at 9 cents. 3 bales at 10 cents, 4 bales at 10½ cents, 29 bales at 11½ cents, 1 bale at 11½ cents, 14 bales at 12½ cents, 37 bales at 12½ cents.

THURSDAY, (Noon), March 16, 1876.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 34 cents. Sales of 200 casks at 34 cents. Market weak and without buyers at that price.

ROSIN—Official quotations steady at $1 42½ for B and C (Strained) and $1 45 for C. D and E (Good Strained). Sales of 422 bales Good Strained at $1 45, 23 bbls E (No. 2) at $1 50. Market firm with a good demand.

TAR—Official quotations steady at $1 65. Sales of 643 bbls at quotations. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 40 for Hard and $2 35 for Yellow Dip. Sales of 176 bbls at those prices. Market firm.

CORN—Market easier. No sales reported.

COTTON—No official quotations since the 11th inst. Small sales this A. M. at a basis say of 12 to 12½ cents. Market steady.

Daily Receipts.

1876. Date	Cotton	Spirits Turpt.	Rosin	Tar	Crude Turpt
Mch 9	216	65	1,093	532	414
" 10	50	160	1,089	422	29
" 11	212	54	558	59	1
" 13	57	680	719	405	74
" 14	244	126	769	245	34
" 15	62	64	774	514	303
" 16	117	47	643	643	176

Timber.

The following were the sales from the 9th to the 16th March: 5 rafts inferior at $4, 8 rafts common at $5, 3 rafts common mill at $6, 6 rafts fair mill at $6 75, 1 raft fair mill at $7, 1 raft fair mill at $7 50, 1 raft fair mill $8, 1 raft fair mill at $8 50, 1 raft good mill at $9, 1 raft very extra mill at $13. Market dull, and above prices hard to obtain. A number of rafts here unsold

PEANUTS—The market has ruled quiet during the past week, with receipts of 3,488 bushels and sales of about 1,200 bushels at quotations. See wholesale price list.

WEEKLY STATEMENT

Of the Stock, Receipts and Exports of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending March 13th, 1876.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES In yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., 13th March, 1876, as taken from the books of the Produce Exchange:

Cotton in yard	1,754	bales.
afloat	857	"
Total	2,611	
Spirits Turpentine in yard	1,790	casks.
afloat		"
Total	1,790	"
Rosin in yard	26,724	bbls.
afloat	8,860	"
Total	35,584	"
Tar in yard	7,375	"
afloat	654	"
Total	8,029	"
Crude Turpentine in yard	2,474	"
afloat		"
Total	2,474	"

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
877	1,218	8,517	3,712	1,827

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Foreign	811	1,245	6,556	—	—
Coastwise	1,389	1,094	1,772	1,023	15
Total	2,200	2,339	8,328	1,023	15

Receipts of Cotton to 13th March, 1876	75,641 bales.
Receipts of Cotton to 13th March, 1875	64,997 "
Increase this year	10,644 "

GENERAL COTTON MARKETS.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW ORLEANS, March 15—Firm and in good demand—middling 12¼ cents; net receipts 6,226; sales 6,000.

AUGUSTA, March 15—Quiet and irregular—middling 12¼ cents; net receipts 169; sales 339.

NORFOLK, March 15—Firm and held higher—middling 12½ cents; net receipts 853; sales 289.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—Firm—middling 12½@12¾ cents; net receipts 1,397; sales 2,600.

CHARLESTON, March 15—Steady—middling 12½@12¾ cents; net receipts 535; sales 1,000.

MOBILE, March 15—Cotton firm—middling 12½ cents; net receipts 1,052; sales 1,500.

BALTIMORE, March 15—Firm—middling 12½@12¾ cents; net receipts 173; sales 220.

GALVESTON, March 15—Firm—middling 12½ cents; net receipts 340; sales 1,171.

SAVANNAH, March 15—Firm—middling 12½ cents; net receipts 424; sales 1,086.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15—Quiet—middling 13 cents; net receipts 109.

BOSTON, March 15—Steady and firm—middling 13.

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Schr Mary Wheeler, Foreman, Rich Inlet, 1,140 bushels peanuts to Williams & Murchison and A Martin.

Schr Samuel, Styron, Lockwood's Folly, N C, Anderson & Loeb.

Schr Zenith, Moore, Shallotte, Anderson & Loeb,

Schr James Bliss, 133 tons, Hatch, Belfast, Me, 304 bales hay and 8,200 brick, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr Clara Fletcher, 196 tons, Sargent, Orient, L I, 5 days, 275 tons guano to Williams & Murchison, vessel to Jos H Neff.

Ger brig Dr Witte, 280 tons, Zeplien, Dakar, Cape Verde, E Peschau & Westermann.

Ger bark Otilie, 320 tons, Totte, Madeira, 36 days, E Peschau & Westermann. Reports passing 19th February in lat 29:30, long 64, w, wreck of brig Samuel Welsh, of Philadelphia, abandoned, lost masts, deck broken, full of water; cargo, timber.

Schr Spray, Penton, Little River, S C, with naval stores to Kerchner & Calder Bros, vessel to N Gillican.

Schr Leviathan Williams, Lockwood's Folley, naval stores to Alfred Martin.

Sloop Josephine Smith, Smith, New Topsail, 790 bushels peanuts to A Martin, Grant & Hinson and others and vessel to Master.

Tugs Warrior, Royal Arch and M B Curtis, from government works. The Warrior with boiler leaking, for coal, to O G Parsley & Co.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Nor brig Taritta, 285 tons, Knudsen, Honfleur, France, 44 days, R E Heide.

Schr Wave, Morse, Little River, S C, naval stores to W I Gore and Kerchner & Calder Bros, vessel to N Gillican,

Schr Lorenzo, Russell, New River, N C, cotton, naval stores and peanuts to Anderson & Loeb.

Schr Gold Leaf, Moore, New River, N C, cotton, naval stores and peanuts to Edwards & Hall.

Schr B M Tilton, Tilton, Woodville, N C, 1,800 bushels corn, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr J W Hinton, Simmons, Indian Town, N C, 3,582 bushels corn, Williams & Murchison.

Schr M E Gildersleve, Hill, Elizabeth City, N C, 4,065 bushels corn to Williams & Murchison.

Schr Annie G Midyett, Lewis, 1,450 bushels corn and 80 bushels potatoes to B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr Florence, Nelson, Middleton, N C, 2,070 bushels corn to J E Lippitt.

Schr Carrie Melvin, 192 tons, Andrews, Wiscasset, Me, 325 tons ice to J E Lippitt.

Schr Libbie Worthley, Compton, Juniper Bay, Hyde county, N C, 2,207 bushels corn to J E Lippitt.

Schr Paragon, 161 tons, Shute, Belfast, Me, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York via Morehead City, A D. Cazaux.

CLEARED.

Schr Mary Wheeler, Foreman, Rich Inlet, A Martin.

Schr Paragon, Williams, Germanton, N C, B F Mitchell & Son.

Br Barkantine Ruth Topping, Ericksen, Liverpool, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship D. J. Foley, Price, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Schr Samuel, Styron, Lockwood's Folly, Anderson & Loeb.

Schr Zenith, Moore, Shallotte, Anderson & Loeb.

Ger bark Julius, Frenck, Barkenhead, Eng, J R Blossom & Evans.

Schr Spray, Penton, Little River, S C, N Gillican.

Schr Leviathan, Williams, Lockwood's Folley, Alfred Martin.

Sloop Josephine Smith, Smith, New Topsail, Master.

Tug

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

"THE $20 ROBBINS' CASE."

The Washington City *Republican* has published to the world the fact that Mr. W. M. Robbins, now a Representative in Congress from the Salisbury District, in this State, received the sum of twenty dollars as a fee for his services in securing the passage of a resolution by the Senate of North Carolina in favor of John W. Stephens, Mr. Robbins being at the time a member of the Senate.

The only thing that causes us any surprise in relation to this publication is that it was not sooner made. All the facts in the case have been known for years, having been spread upon the journals of the Senate seven years ago this spring. No Democrat in North Carolina, not even Mr. Robbins himself, defended his conduct then, and no one defends it now. He was formally censured by the Senate, and at his own request, not for being guilty of an act of corruption, but of one that tended to corruption. There the record stands, and has stood, unchanged during the six years that the Democrats have had control of the Senate and its records, and there we presume it ever will stand.

It is our purpose to speak plainly about this matter. Upon any question involving rectitude of official conduct the Democratic party must neither give nor take quarter. The act of Mr. Robbins was utterly indefensible and so declared to be at the time, but while we say this it is but just to say also that no one believed Mr. Robbins received the fee with any corrupt intent. And it was because they so believed, added to the fact that they knew him to be a man of ability, that the people in his District sent him to Congress. Whether it was wise policy in his constituents thus to honor him and whether it was either good policy or good taste in him to permit himself thus to be made a target is a question not for us but for them to decide and not for us.

Upon the one indefensible act of Mr. Robbins the people of North Carolina promptly set the seal of their condemnation and there it yet remains unbroken. Have the Radicals done as much for their people? Let the long line of whitewashed scoundrels from Colfax to Babcock answer. Let Grant himself, who hesitated not to avow the "great regret" he felt at parting with Belknap, the corrupt, sodden bribe-taker who sought to save himself by exposing the shame of a living wife and the dishonor of a dead one, let him answer!

The Radical party is welcome to all it can make out of the Robbins case. As well attempt to dam up the Niagara with bulrushes as to stay the current of popular indignation now setting in against the corruptions of Radicalism and Grantism, by any side issue.

THE COLORED MOVEMENT.

MORE SENSIBLE VIEWS.

Yesterday we published what a Georgia contemporary had to say about the colored movement. To-day we publish a portion of what a North Carolina contemporary, that thoroughly reliable and most highly esteemed paper, the Dublin *Record*, has to say on the subject. It says: "In our humble opinion, to make a bargain with negroes, to divide political offices and spoils, is a crime against ourselves, a wrong to them and an outrage upon the interests of the country at large. It is also, we think, a step towards social equality, for it is impossible to consort with the negro, on terms of perfect political equality without, to some extent, recognizing him as a social equal. We know he is not fit for office; we know it is a degradation to the whites of any community to have him in office over them; we know that white men ought to rule in this land. Why, then, should we think of making any such bargain? The reply is "to defeat the Radicals." We rejoin, if that is to be the price of victory, it is altogether too high. We cannot afford to pay it. Besides, such an attempt will drive from us, or render lukewarm, a great many more white votes than such a course would secure of black ones. No, it will not do! If the material interests of the negro do not bind him to us and make him vote with us, let him stay where he has always been. Do not think of offering any division of spoils and offices. It would be wrong. It would ruin the party. The mission of the Democratic party is to preserve the principles of liberty, the purity of the government, and the purity of the white race. One of its cordial principles is "a white man's government."

BABCOCK AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S LETTER.

The Attorney General's explanation of his course in the whisky cases discloses one fact. The Attorney General took the letter, or caused it to be taken, from the President's papers without the President's knowledge, and used it for his own purposes. In a word, Babcock stole it. Is not this "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," pointedly asks the New York *Evening Post*, and should not his brother officers demand that Babcock be cashiered for this, if not for his association in with members of the whisky ring? Before Grantism became the recognized standard of honor, the question would, ere now, have been answered by a demand for a court-martial. As it is, however, it will be safer to await results.

GOOD—STUMPING FOR THE AMENDMENTS.

We are truly gratified to learn, as we do from the last Burke *Blade*, that Capt. James L. Robinson, the Speaker of the present House of Representatives, is booked for a speech at Cherokee Court, urging the adoption of the Constitutional amendments. We cordially concur with the *Blade* in thinking it is not a bit too soon to commence work and we are glad to see Capt. Robinson taking the lead. Every Democratic member of the Convention should explain these amendments to his people at the Spring Court for their respective counties.

ARE MEN CORRUPT BECAUSE WOMEN ARE EXTRAVAGANT!

And now that under masculine rule the nation's government in all its departments, and the nation's capital in all its purlieus, have become full of corruption, there are found men who from coward hearts, with lying lips cry out "The women did it! The women did it all!"

These creatures would have us believe that women are extravagant, that men are weak and therefore that stealing is a law of nature. We protest against the slander. All the good in this world is with the women; what evil they know they learn from men; almost is it true that while men are evil by nature, women are evil by education. It was not until the man had blamed the woman that the woman blamed the serpent. But men have been coward and crafty too, from Adam to Belknap. When Adam said to the Lord God "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree and I did eat" he was crafty as well as coward, in that he flung into the face of Jehovah himself the responsibility for his fall—"the woman *thou* gavest to me" said he, with all it implied.

But even if it be not strictly true that all evil is masculine and all good feminine, it is certainly true that we cannot get along here below without the women folk. A friend, and a gentleman of fine discrimination and just appreciation, by the way, said to us "When the last woman goes I want to go too." Another with some taste in versification and some skill in hymnology puts it thus:

"I could not live alone, I ask to not stay,
When the last woman goes out of the way."

But whether it be put in prose or in verse, the sentiment is the same and is true, we cannot get along without the women folks.

But is it true that corruption comes because women are extravagant by nature and men are not, but only weak? Upon whom do the economies of life fall, and are there not economies and self-denials incident to every station in life? It rarely happens that the demands upon the family purse do not increase in full proportion with its contents, and this necessitates some self-denial and economy in some of those who draw supplies from that purse. Upon whom then does experience prove that those economies fall? Chivalrous man goes forth into the world and indulges his whim, whether it be legitimate business, speculation, politics, cards, sport, or pleasure in some other form, or even mere idleness while the women folks remain at home to cook, to wash, to scrub, perhaps; to patch, to mend to make a worse appear a better side, or perhaps it may be they have only to do without something of necessity or comfort, or it may be only of luxury. Where is the truthful man who can put his hand upon his heart and deny that all the little, mean, pinching and savings that destroy the very pleasure of living almost and yet there are absolutely necessary, fall to the lot of the women? Where is the man, not a Belknap, that recalling mother and wife and sister and daughter and their daily sacrifices and economies dares talk about the extravagance of women as the cause of corruption in men? How few men there be who can say they are the most economical members of their families!

Of course there are exceptions to every rule, but we mean know that in this matter of extravagance we are not merely weak but that we are at least equally guilty with the women, and yet there be some calling themselves men with hearts coward enough to make their lying lips say the corruption of man is due to the extravagance of woman. Shame on them! Let no guilty man escape!

RADICALISM IN INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: "The Republicans of this state go before the people with a man at the head of their ticket whom the Supreme Court of the state pronounced to be guilty of defrauding a widow, and on a platform that declares that the administration of Grant commands their fullest confidence and support. What can be their hope of success before honest people with such openly declared principles? They indorse Grant's finance policy, the worst resumption policy that has been proposed by any one. They indorse his gift taking and appointing the donors to office. They indorse his San Domingo job. They approve his salary grab. They indorse Babcock, Pierrepont, Avery, McDonald and Joyce, and the whole whiskey ring. In short the Republicans indorse rascality, and to be consistent they place a man on the platform with a court record that convicts him of fraud. Party prejudice is strong, but can any real honest patriot be forced to sustain any such party leaders, and such an administration? It seems to us that it will not take an honest thinking man long to determine his duty, when asked to sustain and support that party longer."

A NEW TRIAL FOR AVERY.

The New York *Express* says:

"Since the acquittal of Babcock, the friends of ex-Chief Clerk Avery are sanguine that a new trial will be granted to him and that an acquittal will be the result."

"Certainly—why not? asks the St. Louis *Republican*. Since his conviction, which should at least have sent him to keep company with McDonald, he has been enjoying all the sweets of liberty; has furnished Babcock with valuable advice and encouragement, both in Washington and St. Louis, and after assisting to obtain his friend's acquittal has now gone back to share that friend's triumph. Of course Avery should have a new trial; so should McKee, so should McDonald, so should Joyce, so should all the chiefs and all the understrappers of the ring, which is "bigger than the government." Are they not all honorable men? Who dare doubt it? Why then persecute them longer? Let every guilty man escape, and then ring down the curtain and order the band to play "Hail Columbia," while the audience go to the box-office and get their money back."

Do not fail to read the account given by the *World* correspondent of the effect of Belknap's fall upon Washington society. It will amply repay a perusal. There is fun in it too.

MORE "UNFORTUNATES."

Pinchback and Babcock have come to grief. The President of the Senate has caused all the doorkeepers of the Senate to be notified that Pinch has no right to appear upon the floor of that august body. It was quick work but doubtless President Ferry thought

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly.

In that, however, he was unlike the Senate for it took that body near three years to find out what it took him less than three days to discover.

And Babcock, too, has stepped down and out of the White House into his Engineer's office. He protests that he did not steal the Attorney General's letter; that is to say, that he did not take it secretly, but that it came to him in the regular dispatch of public official business, without any injunction of secrecy attached to it. He does not care, however, to raise any issue with the Attorney General about the matter; indeed, we are quite sure he thinks too much has been said about it already.

Grant attends strictly to the matter in hand. When the Attorney General's letter was published Grant was saving Babcock. Exit letter. Now Grant is saving himself. Exit Babcock.

And now two more Radical Congressmen are "in trouble," that is to say they are charged with bribery and corruption. One of these is a carpet bag vagabond named Purman and afflicts the State of Florida. He is notorious in that State as a scoundrel of the first water. The charge against him, that is about to undergo investigation by order of the House of Representatives, is the "corrupt sale of a naval cadetship." The other "unfortunate" Congressman is not a carpet-bagger but a Southern born rascal who disgraces the state of Alabama in particular. His name is Charles Hayes but he is better known as Annanias Hays from the well known proficiency in lying to which he has attained. Annanias is charged with selling a cadetship in the army to cadet Beardsley for $3,000. It certified in his appointment that Beardsley had been a resident of Alabama two years, when he was in fact a resident of Herkimer county, New York. The transaction is clearly proven, it is said, a member of the House having in his possession the draft for the amount paid.

Verily the world moves! The right of the people to have honest public servants is at last a right that even Radical Congressmen are bound to respect. Good! But who would have thought it would so soon have been admitted!

GOOD WORK FOR RETRENCHMENT.

If Congress is really anxious to earn the good opinion of the country, says the Republican New York *Evening Post*, the way for it to do so is plain: "Let it advance in the path of economy and retrenchment pointed out by Mr. Randall's report upon the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. The amount appropriated to the same purposes last year was $18,734,224 20, and the amount estimated by the several departments this year was $20,773,316 20. The bill as reported yesterday appropriates $12,797,883 61—a reduction of this year's estimates by $7,975,432 59, and a saving upon last year's actual appropriations of $5,936,340 59. This is an encouragingly large contribution to the whole sum which ought to be saved from the federal expenditures. A large part of the saving is to be effected by transferring the Indian Bureau to the Department.

Some of the particulars of this retrenchment are as gratifying as its general result. The Agricultural Department, for example, got in round numbers one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars last year, and asked for two hundred an nineteen thousand this year. The bill gives it but one hundred and fifty-three thousand. That ought to pay for "distribution," which is all the valuable work the bureau pretends to do. There should be no further inflation of the seed circulation of the country. Congress might enforce a still greater contraction and yet leave enough to satisfy "the business wants of the community." In the contingent expenses of the Senate the reduction is more than one-half—from $168,640 last year to $70,790 this year. In the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, also, the reduction is large—from $208,585 last year to $121,678 this year. Members of Congress do well to remember that economy, like charity, ought to begin at home.

Other reductions are, in the Executive, about twenty-five thousand dollars, in collecting internal revenue about a million and a half, in the War Department about three hundred and fifty thousand, in the Navy Department about thirty six thousand. The estimates for expenses and judgments of the Court of Claims were $2,035,340. The bill cuts off more than two million of dollars, leaving $31,640.

The Committee on Appropriations are unanimous in sustaining this measure of retrenchment except as to the expenses of collecting internal revenue. If proportionate reductions are made in all the appropriations, the way will be made easier for the execution of a wise financial policy. Now let us have the policy."

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

A dispatch dated from New Orleans says: "Capt. J. B. Eads states that the twenty feet depth has been now carried down one mile and a quarter from the upper end of the works, and the channel is cutting out rapidly. Where the Mattie H. Atwood grounded on th 6th, drawing 13½ feet, there is now 16½ feet of water. Capt. Eads is confident that before the end of a month he will have more water between the jetties than there is at the Southwest pass."

And if at the mouth of the Mississippi, why not at the mouth of the Cape Fear also?

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE PILOT LAWS.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The subcommittee of commerce to-morrow reports to the full committee an important amendment to the compulsory pilot law exempting enrolled and licensed vessels from its provisions while engaged in coastwise trade, and restricting the operations of the law to registered vessels.

HANDSOME TRIBUTE TO COLONEL WADDELL.

The Fayetteville *Gazette* commenting upon a suggestion of a correspondent of the Raleigh *News* recommending Major James C. McRae, of Fayetteville, as a suitable candidate for Lieutenant Governor, takes occasion to pay a very just and very handsome compliment to the member of Congress from our District. We concur cordially with the *Gazette* in the estimate it places upon the worth and services of both the gentlemen named. Major McRae is true and tried, able and efficient. His trumpet never gives forth any uncertain sound and the party will do itself honor in promoting him. For its kindly expressions about our fellow-countryman, Col. Waddell, we tender our sincere thanks to the *Gazette*. It says:

While it is not our custom, as we said last week, to attempt to forestall the action of our conventions by making newspaper nominations in advance, we cannot refrain from saying that the suggestion of the correspondent of the *News* is a good one. With Maj. J. C. McRae—or some other good man of this county and section, of which we have many—as Lieutenant Governor, and with Hon. A. M. Waddell returned to his seat in Congress, this district of North Carolina would be represented in the State and national governments in a manner to do justice to the intelligence of the people.

We refer to Col. Waddell not in any spirit of dictation, but as representing what we believe to be the general feeling of the voters throughout the Third Congressional District—that his course in Congress has been honorable and satisfactory to his constituents, that his influence there is great and increasing, and that we will do well to re-elect him in November next.

MRS. BELKNAP NO. 3.

Her joyous laugh with its musical ripple no longer charms and delights Washington society, but the soft cadences of her silvery voice, low and sweet, are again heard in the land and her beautiful teeth are as white and dazzling as ever, and she is showing them too. There is danger ahead. Mrs. Belknap doubtless has some strong cards in her hand and doubt ess, too, she knows how to play them. Let all the guilty Cabinet officers tremble or help Belknap to escape. There has been a woman among you taking notes and faith she'll print them too, unless you rush to the rescue. She is a cool hand and knows what to do and when to do it. Now she is in a state of gushing confidence. She has confided her views in general terms to a friend and that friend happened to know a New York *Herald* reporter, and that is the way it accidentally came out—all pure accident of course. The reporter told the *Herald* that Mrs. Belknap's friend told him that Mrs. Belknap told her that her case was of little importance compared with the situation of the others. The names of prominent men are threatened as having secured offices for their friends through the influence of their presents and their money. The same authority declares that Mrs. Belknap says that astounding facts will be brought to light if the committee are anxious for them, and that she is far from deserving the deep condemnation that has been heaped upon her by the public. If we do not hear something more from this quarter we shall be disappointed.

THE BACK IN THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

There is much talk now about the hitch in the Belknap impeachment brought about by the flight of the witness, Marsh, to Canada. The witness was driven from the country by the fear of prosecution and punishment for his part in Belknap's crime, and that fear being removed, there is little reason to think he will not return and testify before the Courts with a truthfulness equal to that manifested by him in testifying before the Committee of Investigation. There is one individual in the country who has it in his power to remove that fear and his name is Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States. He can make Marsh safe by a word. Will he do it or will he continue to cry "let no guilty man escape," and thus keep the witness in terror? We shall see what we shall see. Meanwhile, the Judiciary Committee of the Democratic House of Representatives is invoking the power of Congress to do at length what Grant could do in brief. To that end the House has passed the following bill for the protection of witnesses:

A bill to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in certain cases.

Be it enacted, That when any person shall be required to testify against his protest before either House of Congress, or any committee thereof, or the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, and shall so testify under protest, he shall not thereafter be held to answer criminally in any court of justice, or subject to any penalty or forfeiture on account of any act concerning which he shall be so required to testify; *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to relieve any person from liability to impeachment.

Be it enacted, etc., Every person who shall wilfully absent himself from his place of residence or conceal himself or absent himself from the United States, or being absent shall wilfully remain absent, or shall flee or attempt to do so, for the purpose and with the intent to escape the service of any lawful writ or process, requiring him to appear and testify or give evidence or produce books, letters, documents or papers, or for the purpose and with the intent to avoid being required to testify or give evidence or to become a witness shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by both, of said punishments. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt any such person from lawful punishment as for a contempt.

If the Radical Senate shall act as promptly as did the Democratic House the delay will not be long. There is no danger of Belknap's escape. Judgment day upon Radicalism can be deferred only for a brief space. And then!

A SHOWER OF QUIVERING FLESH.

A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Mount Sterling, Kentucky, dated March 9th, says: Yesterday a most wonderful phenomenon transpired in that section. The correspondent says that during the sunshine and clear sky there fell from the heavens quivering flesh, which came down in large quantities and covered many acres of territory. Hogs and chickens eagerly devoured the flesh, specimens of which have been sent to this city for scientific examination.

Zach Chandler says "he would as soon be in hell without a fan as to be Secretary of the Interior with a Democratic House in session."

THE PRESIDENT'S BROTHER.

Poor Grant! Day by day the corruption that hedges him in on every side is becoming more and more apparent. Speaking of the President's brother, the Baltimore *American*, a Radical sheet that has supported Grant's greatest stretches of prerogative, says:

Mr. Oriville Grant's testimony before the Clymer Committee yesterday rather clearly establishes the fact that on the strength of his relationship to the President he has been enjoying a very comfortable relation to the post traderships, and that the individuals applying for these profitable appurtenants considered themselves to be fortunate to secure him as a partner, whose share in the business was based almost entirely upon his influence in Washington. The scandal in regard to the traderships and the manner in which they have been parcelled out was aggravated by the admissions which Mr. Grant made under examination. When he testifies that in one instance he contributed a sixth of the capital and was paid a third of the profits, and that in another case he was admitted to a full partnership without putting in any money, the only possible inference is that he has been dragging the name of the President through the mire of bargaining and speculation. Indeed, his own evidence amounts to just such a confession. He seems to be an easy-going person, without the slightest notion that his connection with the President was not a bit of good luck out of which he was bound to make the most possible. It would have been proof of President Grant's discretion if he had placed a summary extinguisher on his enterprising relative's speculation in appointments when they where first commenced.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Speculating upon the result of the election to take place in New Hampshire next Thursday, the Boston *Advertiser* (Republican) says:

"Both parties have elected to let it be determined by national considerations. The Republicans, we fear not quite wisely in the light of present conditions, determined to make the question of the war prominent, and their early campaign speakers held up the "bloody shirt" as the emblem best adapted to restrain members of their party from being seduced into the ranks of the opposition. Late developments have made whisky barrels and trading post contracts assume more importance in the public estimation, and the Democrats, like shrewd politicians, may be expected to make the most of the circumstance. Jeff Davis' treason and Tweed's stealing were several years ago. Secretary Belknap's fall was yesterday. That is an advantage the Democrats have in New Hampshire, and will have this year wherever political contests are made to turn upon the defection of party representatives from the way of honor and duty."

The Baltimore *Gazette*, after graphically describing the casualties among the members of Grant's Cabinet, concludes with the following report of the condition of the great Butcher himself It says:

"The President himself is covered with wounds. He has the Black Friday scratch, the San Domingo gash, the Leet-Stocking abrasion, the Chorpenning broken nose, the Boss shepherd-ring incision, the Harrison safe-burglary thrust, the Schenck-swindle bruise, the crooked whisky-eyrysipelas, the Belknap mortification, and the Babcock tetanus. That tetanus or lock-jaw is his most fatal symptom. People know that he wont speak because he has nothing to say that will help him. The great silent man is a mass of bandages, wounds, bloody shirt, crutches, wooden legs, cork arms, wooden head and cast-iron conscience. There will hardly be enough character left to hold an inquest over. *Hic jacet.*"

About four years ago Charles Sumner said in the United States Senate:

"See, for one moment, how pernicious must be the Presidential example. Frist in place, his personal influence is far-reaching beyond that of any other citizen. What he does others will do. What he fails to do others will fail to do. His standard of conduct will be accepted, at least by his political supporters. His measure of industry and his sense of duty will be the pattern for the country. If he appoints relations to office and repays gifts by official patronage, making his Presidency 'a great gift enterprise,' may not every officeholder do likewise, each in his sphere, so that nepotism and gift-taking officially compensated will be general, and gift enterprises be multiplied indistinctly in the public service? If he treats his trust as a plaything and a perquisite, why may not every officeholder do the same? * * * If he fraternizes with jobbers and Hessians, where is the limit to the demoralization that must ensue? Necessarily the public service takes its character from its elected chief, and the whole country reflects the President. His example is a law. But a bad example must be corrected as a bad law."

A number of people, says the Baltimore *American*, will read that extract to-day, and confess its truth, who read it with hot indignation when it was uttered, and denounced the great man who spoke it as a traitor and a slanderer.

And now they say the Radical party is not responsible for Belknap's rascality and indeed that he was a Democrat and his wife a "rebel sympathiser." We thought that a woman who wore 1½ shoes could not be a together bad. And then too wasn't Grant a Democrat also? Ulysses says the only vote he ever cast before the war was for James Buchanan for President and too he was more than suspected of being favorable to the South at the beginning of the war. It will not be long, we suspect, ere they will be saying the Radical party is not responsible for Grant. As for Mrs. Grant everybody knows that her father, old Mr. Dent, a very respectable old gentleman by the way, was an outspoken Democrat to the day of his death. The Democratic party is very strong but we doubt if it could carry Ulysses. When it comes to that we shall have to decline with thanks and cry aloud let no guilty man escape from the Radical ranks into ours.

There died in a hospital at Milan, last week, a man who was a lineal descendant of the Crusader Kings and by birth a Comnenus and a Lusignan. He was the monarch of Khorassou, known as Leo XII, and deposed by Russia. We read in foreign dispatches that he was in a state of utter destitution, leaving a widow and six children dependent on public charity. His allowance had been squandered. He was wounded at Solferino when serving as Major in the French army, and was buried on Monday last without a shirt, his body being huddled between four boards roughly nailed.

Quarter Master General Meigs now in Europe has been ordered home "on account of the general disposition to reduce expenses, which are considerable in his case, as he is accompanied by an aid de camp, secretary and clerk, entitled to pay and traveling expenses."

But what a sudden fit of economy! It has not been many weeks, if we mistake not, since General Meigs with his aid de camp, secretary and clerk were all sent over to Europe on a tour of observation and—pleasure. And now they must come back without making the grand tour. How ignorant General Grant must have been, only so recently as a few weeks ago, of the financial status of the country! Strange that he should not have known that the country was too poor to send General Meigs, and an aid de camp and a clerk, trampoosing all over Europe at government expense! But what let in the light on his darkened understanding? We rather think it was that Democratic House of Representatives. Economy in expenditures and simplicity in living is now the word until the election. The return of Meigs and his followers stops one leak, a small one, it is true, but still a leak. So far so good. But it will take a third and a fourth term for Grant to retrace all his false steps and to undo all his wrongful acts.

Major Merrill, who did "good service" in suppressing the Ku Klux of South Carolina in 1872, and the "White League" in Louisiana in 1875, has been detailed by the Secretary of War as Inspector of the War Department exhibition at the Centennial show. How much of the blood-money which he obtained from the thieving Legislature of South Carolina, asks the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, did Major Merrill pay to the Secretary of War for his appointment? The developments of Thursday render the question perfectly in order.

Correspondence Between Hon. A. M. Waddell and Col. Wheeler—North Carolina in the Revolution—The Storming of Stony Point.

WASHINGTON, March 8th, 1876.

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL:—Seeing that my friend, S. A. Ashe, Esq., in his admirable speech at the Moore's Creek celebration alluded to the participation of North Carolina troops in the desperate bayonet assault on Stony Point, under "mad" Anthony Wayne, in July, 1779, and thinking the matter (which seems always to have been regarded as doubtful) worthy of investigation, I asked Col. Wheeler, our indefatigable historian friend, to compile the facts for me. Below I give you the result of his examination. The supposition that the troops were commanded by Maj. Waddell is very far out of the way, as that officer died before the Revolution, and although they were a part of Gen. Nash's old brigade, that officer also had been killed at Germantown two years before. Although Maj. Murfree is the only officer named, it is certain that Capt. Daves, of Newbern, was wounded in that fight. If you think it worth the space, publish Col. Wheeler's letter.

Yours truly,
A. M. WADDELL.

WASHINGTON CITY,
No. 28 Grant Place,
8th March, 1876.

Hon. A. M. Waddell:

MY ESTEEMED SIR: In reply to your questions as to the battle of Stony Point, and what and how many officers and men from North Carolina were in the brilliant affair I reply:

The condition of affairs of the country at that period of history was never more gloomy for the cause of independence. The Congress and the States were despondent; with the noble exceptions of New York, North and South Carolina, all seemed to despair as to the cause. The army was left to shift for themselves.* General Washington himself was in much tribulation. In a letter from Philadelphia to Colonel Harrison, of Virginia, he declares that our affairs were then "in a more distressed, ruinous and deplorable condition than at any time since the commencement of the war, and were on the brink of ruin." General Wayne, in a letter to Mr Delany, of Philadelphia, dated on the night of his attack on Stony Point, and near the hour and scene of the battle, states: "You have heard me default the sheepishness and unworthy torpidity of Congress, and that in my opinion this would be a most sanguinary campaign, in which many of the choice spirits and much of the best blood in the country would be lost."

The unparalleled sufferings of the army at Valley Forge in 1777-78; the strong positions on the Hudson held by the English, and the condition and feeling of the Congress seemed to depress the energies of every patriot. The sagacious mind of Washington, amid all the gloom, suggested the forlorn hope of dispossessing the British of some of the strongholds they held—and under his plans the light corps, which he placed under General Anthony Wayne, at midnight on the 16th of July, 1779, attacked the British fort at Stony Point, on the Hudson river, New York, and captured it.

Wayne's forces consisted of three regiments, commanded by Colonels Butler, Febeger and Meigs. A detachment of light troops under Maj. Wm. Hull (afterwards a General in 1812) and two companies of North Carolina light troops under Maj. Hardy Murfree, consisting of one hundred and fifty-eight men. The surprise was complete, and resulted in the capture of the commanding officer, Colonel Henry Johnson, and 25 other officers, a captain, three seargents, a drummer and 15 privates killed and 247 prisoners. General Wayne was wounded in the head by a musket ball, and fell on the ramparts. Although stunned, he was not severely wounded. His loss was but small.

The force under the immediate command of Major Murfree, although engaged from the beginning to the end of the affair, behaved with great valor, and did not have a man killed or wounded. These were the only troops that fired a gun. The attack and contest was with bayonets. The bravery and good conduct of Major Murfree was complimented by General Wayne in his official report.

Who were the other officers with Major Murfree, the record does not state. He was a native and citizen of Hertford county, and founder of the town which bears his name. He afterwards moved to Tennessee, and there founded another town which too bears his name. He raised a large and exemplary family. One of his sons, Hon. Wm. H. Murfree, represented the Edenton District in Congress in 1813 to 1817. The first wife of Hon. John Bell was one of his granddaughters. Doubtless some record at Raleigh may give the names of some other officers with General Wayne from North Carolina in this desperate and daring affair. The authorities for the above are—1. Wayne's Assault on Stony Point, by Dawson; 2. Marshall's Life of Washington, IV, Vol.; 3. Campbell's Memories of General Hull; 4. Armstrong's life of Wayne; 5. Life of Wayne, Sparks' American Biography, IV. Vol.; 6. Sparks' Writings of Washington; 7. Lossing's Field Book.

*Wayne's Assault on Stony Point, by Dawson.

†Writings of Washington by Sparks, II. Vol.

‡Dispatch of General Wanye to General Washington, July 17, 1779.

Yours sincerely,
JNO. H. WHEELER.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Chilling Effect of the Impeachment of Secretary Belknap.

Special Correspondence of the World.

WASHINGTON March 3.—I returned from a brief visit to the south on Thursday night. Though I had heard of the misfortune which had befallen our friend Belknap, and expected that it would not be without its effect upon capitolian society, I own frankly that I was not prepared to find it converted, so speedily into what may be called a Cave of Gloom. Such, alas! was the case. Taking a hack at the depot, almost the first person I met was Cluppins. Cluppins has a $1,200 clerkship; he has a team and a neat turnout; a diamond like a locomotive headlight; his family occupies a house that rents for $1,250 a year, and he maintains as well another but smaller family. Cluppins wasn't driving then; he was on foot; his diamond was absent; his clothes would have excited no interest in Chatham street. He caught my eye, and smiled sadly and passed on.

I was to dine with a friend and en route I stopped at the Hole in the Sky. The liquor at the Hole in the Sky is irreproachable and the cheapest cigars are three for a dollar. There is a nice back room for cards. I ordered a modest crooked whiskey-Babcock-tail and was swallowing it when the negro waiter entered with a salver and said: "Three lagers and one of them seven-for-a-quarter pure Havanas for Mr. Bangup." Bangup? Why, Bangup had $1,400 a year and used to think nothing of having in a round dozen of Pommery Sec or Monopole when three or four of them had a sitting, and as for cigars he imported his own and they never cost him less than $375 a thousand. What horrible mystery was here? I stole quietly to the door of the card room and looked in. Four of them were playing draw-poker, and I heard Billy Corbyn and say: "I straddle your blind; takes you 8 cents to come in." Eight cents, and I remember the night Billy cleaned out the whole Kentucky delegation! The bar-keeper must have noticed my speechless surprise, for he said, "The boys are going it rather mild this evening, but you ought to have been here last night. Senator Blowhard and Charley Goodbye, the representative from Calumet, and a whole heap of 'em was playing draw, penny ante, 3 cents limit, each man with a dollar's worth of beans and freeze out. I never see Charley draw so, esp dally when it was his deal. Cleaned 'em all out before 3 o'clock next morning, and Senator Blowhard was strapped so completely that he had to hang up $5 cents' worth of drinks till he could draw his pay, and borrow 5 cents to go home in the street cars." I pinched myself to be sure it was not all a horrid dream, and went to Pumice's, where I was to dine.

Pumice is one of the chief clerks in the Bureau of Eternal Revenue. His salary is $1,980 net; it is $2,200, but you must deduct 10 per cent for political assessments. With this he manages to get along nicely, as his rent is only $2,600, and his wife is an admirable manager, and though, as she says herself, she "likes to hold her head as high as the best of them," she rarely imports a dress that costs more than $1,200 or $1,500, and frequently makes four of these do for the season. Pumice is a giver of good dinners; Sam Ward himself says that in seven years' acquaintance he has only detected one imperfection in his management, he uses too much champagne in preparing *jambon divin*—Ham of the Gods. I rang the bell and it was answered by Pumice, but, oh! not the Pumice of yore. He wrung my hand in mournful silence and ushered me into the parlor. It was unarpeted; a bed in one corner and a washstand in another; a smoky kerosene lamp dimly illumined the room.

"Pumice," said I, "what in the name of Mr. Holman does this mean?"

"Why," said he, with a sad smile, "don't you know?" and he fastened his shirt with a pin. He used to have ruby studs that were worth a gunger's ransom!

"No," I replied, "I've been out of town this week or so."

"Ah!" he said, "that accounts for it. Just read this," and he handed me the following circular:

CONFIDENTIAL!!!
ROOMS NAT'L EX. COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1876.

Mr. ———

SIR:—Circumstances over which we have no control, and which I need not here particularize, render it desirable that we should in this Centennial year return in so far as we may to the economy and integrity of our forefathers. This is demanded by the circumstances of the nation. (See Republican platform). In future honesty and efficiency will be the sole passports to official employment. *Ib.* It is to be regretted that the evil of an irredeemable currency for which the Democratic party is strictly responsible (*Ib.*) should have brought an era of speculation and extravagance which the return of the Democracy to power would convert into a condemnation of corruption. (*Ib.* and editorial in the New York Tribune). The National Executive Committee therefore urges upon you the absolute necessity of returning at once to the economy and integrity of *your* forefathers. A failure to do so from now till after the elections will be regarded as sufficient cause for impeachment. So say we, "all of us."

Yours economically,
J. M. EDMUNDS (Wanted Pub.)
Secretary.

P. S.—I have shown the above to the President, who repeats his former injunction, "Let no guilty man escape."

"Well?" said I.

"Well?" echoed Pumice, "this is what the d——d fool Belknap has brought on us. Here we are living in two rooms, the children sleep in a trundle bed under ours, Mrs. Pumice does her own housework and cooking; trying to rent the rest of the house. No. The light is not as good as gas, but look at the saving; besides, this jibing at non explosive kerosene is all foolishness. But here comes dinner."

The dinner, alas! was not all that my fancy had painted it. Mrs. Pumice explained that porter-house steak now was 18 cents and round only 14, and many a little made a mickle. It was so hard, too, to get potatoes at this time of year, and she had given up her grocer because he asked 13 cents for Muscovado sugar that she could get for 11 next door.

"I tell you this is fearful," said Pumice, and how to make both ends meet I don't know. I wish I was like Bob Schenck, and had a father to give me a coal mine in Wisconsin."

"How very sad about poor Mr. Fusher," said his wife.

"Yes," growled her husband, "poor silly Fusher. He had a $7,000 salary, and when Edmunds sent out his circular he retrenched. He sold his horses gave up his rooms at the Arlington, shook that widow that used to be so insatiable, and tried to be economical; but he had picked up codfish for breakfast yesterday and to-day, and Robeson sacked him. Robeson said that living beyond his means would attract attention to him. Said he: 'You may be as innocent as I am, but still people will talk; and while I am Secretary of the Navy this department has got to be like Cæsar's wife—below suspicion.' Just all because that fool, Belknap," said Pumice, bitterly, "couldn't keep his business to himself till next November."

"How's Babcock?" I asked, desirous of changing the conversation.

"Oh, just so-so," said Pumice. "They have been passing the hat for him to day, to pay his lawyers. We raised $4 62½ in our bureau—pretty good wasn't it?"

"It was, indeed, for this Centennial year," I answered. "But I thought Bob was pretty well fixed?"

"Well, yes," Pumice replied, "he has invested about $130,000 in lots since 1870, and I suppose the buildings on them would bring their value up to $200,000; but then, you know, his salary as Major of Engineers is above $3,000, and then they have only kept one girl, and she did most of the washing."

This morning I had occasion to call upon the Secretary of the Horse-Marine Department. I reached the department a few minutes before ten, and having the *entrée* entered the Secretary's private room almost as soon as I knocked at the door. Could I credit my eyes? There stood the Secretary, in his shirt sleeves, with his back to me; he had on a flannel shirt, concealed in front by a dickey; a paper collar; a pair of black pants with a conspicuous brown patch on the weather-quarter; he was in his stocking feet, and was assiduously polishing one of his boots! My entrance disturbed him and he turned. "Haven't anything for you to-day," he muttered; "charity begins at home. If you are dying of hunger go over the hills to the poor house.

"Mr. Secretary," I said.

"Bless my soul," remarked that official, as he spat on the boot and rubbed it vigorously, "I never thought it was you. Sit down. The fact is my boots get confoundedly dirty walking down to the department. I have thought it well to retrench my landaulet, and Mr. Holman quite agrees with me—and I clean them myself. Saves a dime, you see. In this centennial year, you know, we should endeavor to return to Republican simplicity and the economy of our forefathers. Besides there is nothing disgraceful in it. If you will say anything about it in the valuable columns of the World—and you newspaper people are terrible men for picking up personal gossip even in despite of the wishes of those of whom you write—you might say that Louis Philippe blackened his own boots and Aleck Hamilton, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, one had to borrow $10 instead of going into gold just before he announced his purchases for the month. If we are ever to return to a specie basis it will only be through the efforts of individuals. You couldn't oblige me with a drop of spittle, could you?"

"Why, Mr. Secretary," I said in surprise, "just wet your brush under the water tap in the basin over there."

"Sir," said the Secretary with dignity, "that water is paid for by the United States, and I should deserve impeachment if I diverted it to the private purpose of cleaning my boots."

Belknap's Early Life.

[From the Gate City Keokuk, Iowa.]

A little over twenty years ago W. W. Belknap came to Keokuk as a young attorney. He was a Democrat in politics. He became somewhat active as a local politician, and in 1858 was elected by the Democracy to the Lower House of the State Legislature. About the time he came Keokuk was in a ferment of speculation. It was a season of great expectations; gilt-edged property was selling at fabulous prices. Mr. Belknap caught the speculative spirit, and operated to a considerable extent in real estate. Then came the crash of 1857-8, and Belknap found himself in great financial difficulty. Now followed a transaction which put him under unfavorable opinion for